

# THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 320.]

JANUARY 1, 1819. [6 of Vol. 46.

When the Monthly Magazine was first planned, two leading ideas occupied the minds of those who undertook to conduct it. The first was, that of laying before the Public various objects of information and discussion, both amusing and instructive : the second was that of lending aid to the propagation of those liberal principles respecting some of the most important concerns of mankind, which have been either deserted, or virulently opposed by other Periodical Miscellanies ; but upon the manly and rational support of which the Fame and Fate of the Age must ultimately depend.—*Pref. to Monthly Mag.* Vol. I. As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively-circulated Miscellany will repay, with the greatest Effect, the curiosity of those who read,—whether it be for Amusement or for Instruction.—JOHNSON.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

ACCORDING to my promise, I here send you some account of the almanack writers of former times.

First, I begin with Mr. ROBT. WHITE, the original author of the Ephemeris bearing that name, under the title of the "Celestial Atlas, or New Ephemeris, by Robert White, teacher of the mathematics." Mr. Robert White was born at Bingham, in Nottinghamshire, in the year 1693 ; I knew him personally, and used to visit him there in my younger days, he being a relation of my mother's ; he was a lame man, and was about the middle size ; he began the world by keeping a school, and used to practise physic, and this was the motto on his bills, "*Venienti occurrere Morbo*." After a time, he removed to Grantham, in Lincolnshire, and there kept a public grammar and mathematical school for some years, and at times used to make calculations of eclipses, &c. and publish them in a contemporary Magazine. The first almanack he published was for the year 1750, he being then at Grantham : but, about the year 1754, he removed from Grantham to his native town of Bingham, where he declined attendance on a public school, and took into his house only a few boarders, to be taught geography and the mathematical sciences. He continued to write almanacks until the day of his death, which was the 3d of June, in the year 1773 ; and he lies interred in Bingham Church, where a plain stone is put up to his memory, mentioning that he was born in that town, and lived most of his time there.

Before Mr. White began to publish almanacks, there was a very good Ephemeris (besides Parker's), calcu-

lated and compiled by a Mr. EDMUND WEAVER, of Friestone, in the parish of Caythorpe, near Grantham, my native place ; his almanack was called, "The British Telescope ; being an Ephemeris of the celestial motions, with an almanack, calculated according to arts, and referred to the meridian of London, metropolis of Great Britain, but to the latitude of fifty-three degrees north, from new tables never yet published ; which are so correct and fit for navigation, that the longitude, by help thereof, may be discovered to one degree : by Edmund Weaver, licensed physician, and student in the celestial science." Mr. Weaver published his first almanack for the year 1715 ; but it was not published again until the year 1722, and it was then, with improvements, annually published until the day of his death, which was on the 27th of December, 1748, in the sixty-fifth year of his age : but his almanack for 1749 was then printed and published ; and, after the death of Mr. Weaver, Mr. White of Grantham was applied to, to calculate, compile, and continue, Weaver's Ephemeris, it being an almanack so well received by the public ; but Mr. White refused to compile and continue it under the old title and in the name of Edmund Weaver, but only in his own name, and on a plan he thought proper himself ; which was, I am informed, reluctantly complied with : as, by dropping the original name and title, it would be a great hindrance to the sale thereof, as the new almanack, under the name of Robert White, would require some time to make it known ; which I find was the case : but, after the first two or three years, White made several improvements in his Ephemeris, which at last became a very useful one,

as it is at this day. Mr. Weaver was a very skilful astronomer, and calculated the eclipses, and drew types of them, more accurate, and far beyond any other almanack writer in his time, and his Ephemeris was well esteemed as a very correct one, during the time he wrote it. He lies interred in Caythorpe churchyard, where a stone is put down to his memory, mentioning that he was "a good astronomer, a good husband, a tender father, a quiet neighbour, and a sincere friend." I never knew him, as he was dead before I could have any knowledge of him, though born nearly next door to his house; but remember, when a boy, seeing several sun-dials about his house, with other particulars, shewing that a scientific man had lately lived there; and I used to lament that he did not live long enough for me to know him. I did not think Mr. White was altogether so skilful a man in astronomy as Mr. Weaver was; but White's Ephemeris is now well conducted, and a very useful one it is, even next to the Nautical Almanack.

The next almanack writer I shall here notice is FRANCIS MOORE, the original author of "Vox Stellarum, or a Loyal Almanack, by Francis Moore, licensed physician, and student in astrology." This was its first title. It is not known exactly when he died, but he was living in the year 1715, and I believe not long after: he lived at that time at the sign of Dr. Lilly,\* near the old Barge House, in Christ-church parish, Southwark, where he practised physic, &c. Moore's Almanack has of late years undergone some improvements, especially in the astronomical part: it was but a poor performance in Mr. Moore's own time to what it has been since; it was, just after Moore's time, compiled by Mr. JOHN WING, and afterwards by his son TYCHO WING, both of Pickworth, in the county of Rutland, near Stamford. Since their time it has fallen in other hands.

Mr. John Wing, Mr. Tycho Wing, and Mr. Vincent Wing, were all notable almanack writers in their day, but have now all been dead many years: Tycho died, I believe, about the year 1750. They taught astronomy and astrology: some of the Wings were very clever men in their day, especially Tycho Wing.

HENRY ANDREWS.

Royston; Nov. 20, 1818.

\* Lilly the astrologer.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I TRUST the free-will offering of my mite of legal information will, like the widow's mite recorded in Holy Writ, be favourably received; and, to continue the simile, may, like hers, be considered worthy to be cast into the treasury of contributions.

J. O'LANFRAC.

November 13, 1818.

## BLACKSTONIANA:

OR, THE LEGAL OLIO.

*Contingent Remainders.*

"A limitation of a remainder to a bastard before it is born, is not good: for, though (says Blackstone,)\* the law allows the possibility of having bastards, it presumes it to be a very remote and improbable contingency."

This reason is more remote from the true one, and more improbable than the contingency. Our laws, I should conceive, consider it, and very properly, a void remainder, not on account of the remoteness and improbability of the contingency, but the gross breach of the laws of morality on which it is founded.

### *Settlement by Forty Days' Residence.*

It appears by that ancient book of legal knowledge the Mirror,† that formerly no person was permitted to abide in any place in England above forty days, unless he was enrolled in some tithing or decenary, which, most probably, gave rise to the limitation in the Act of Car. 2. relative to settlements that now prevails of gaining a settlement in the place in which a person resides forty days without being removed.

*Nemo debet esse Judex in propria causa.*

(Law Maxim.)

This legal maxim cannot lay claim to any great antiquity, for, by the feudal law, (which was generally introduced‡ soon after the conquest into this kingdom, and continued the law of the same till a very late period,) the lord, who granted a feud, was constituted the sole judge whether his vassal performed his services faithfully;|| of course, therefore, this maxim did not then exist, for, if it had, in case of any default in his vassal

\* Com. v. 2, p. 170.

† C. 1, § 3.

‡ I say "generally introduced," because the feudal system prevailed partially in the time of the Saxon monarchy.

|| Black. Com. v. 2, p. 55.



or feudatory, the lord must have resorted to some other tribunal than his own for redress.

It may be worthy of remark, that, as in all criminal causes the king is the prosecutor; and, as in the proceedings every offence is stated, and is, in fact, against his peace, and as he is the person who pronounces judgment on the offenders, by means of his delegates or representatives, the judges; it necessarily follows, that the king is made a judge in his own cause.

Such an anomaly ought to be removed, particularly as it is not of any essential use to the proceedings.

*As to there being no Fractions of a Day in Law.*

"In the space of a day, (says Blackstone,)\* all the twenty-four hours are usually reckoned, the law generally rejecting all fractions of a day in order to avoid disputes." "Therefore, (he adds,) if I am bound to pay money on a certain day, I discharge the obligation if I pay it before twelve o'clock at night."

This, however, does not appear to be settled law in several instances; and particularly, whether a bill of exchange can be protested for nonpayment on the same day that it is due, or the acceptor has the whole day to discharge it in.† And the law allows of the fraction of a day in the case of rents, which are strictly demandable and payable before the time of sun-set of the day whereon it is reserved,‡ though, perhaps, not absolutely due till midnight.¶ And, if the lessor dies before sun-set, on the day upon which the rent is demandable, it is clearly held and settled, that the rent unpaid is due to his heir, and not to his executor; but, if he dies after sun-set, and before midnight, it seems to be the better opinion, that it shall go to the executor, and not to the heir.§

*Of the Legal Time of Memory.*

Formerly, when the art of writing was little known and seldom practised, the evidence of most transactions depended entirely on the oral testimony of witnesses. A person, therefore, acquired a good and indisputable title to what he had, however obtained, if there were no living witness to prove the insufficiency of it. And most probably, the stat. 32 Hen. 8 c. 2 limited the period, in a writ

of right, to sixty years, by analogy, to the comparative life of man.

In every case, time, whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, as the lawyers term it, ought to be limited to the same period, and should not be continued so absurdly to be reckoned from an era so very antiquated as the commencement of the reign of Richard the First.

Lawyers are said to have long consciences, it also seems they have long memories!

*As to the Construction of Statutes.*

"When some collateral matter (says Blackstone,)\* arises out of the general words of an Act of Parliament, and happens to be unreasonable, there the judges are, in decency, to conclude that this consequence was not foreseen by the Parliament; and, therefore, they are at liberty to expound the statute by equity, and only *quod hoc* disregard it." "Thus, if an Act of Parliament (he adds,) gives a man power to try all causes within the Manor of Dale; yet, if a cause should arise in which he himself is party, the Act is construed not to extend to that, because it is unreasonable that any man should determine his own quarrel."

The case here given by way of illustration is not apt, nor would the construction of such an Act depend or be governed by the reason stated. He could not decide his own cause, let the words of the Act be ever so general; because a maxim of the common law has declared, "*Nemo debet esse Judex in propria causa.*" And, when a statute is merely in the affirmative, it is clearly held, that the common law is not restrained, but has a concurrent authority.

*Derivation of the Word Bote.*

The common expression in Yorkshire, among the vulgar, in making their exchanges between things of unequal value is, what will you give to bote? (pronounced broad, boot;) that is, what will you give or allow for the exchange. And, by its frequent use in that county, has been considered a genuine Yorkshireism, though the fact is otherwise. It is an ancient Saxon word, signifying, in its most extensive sense, a sufficient allowance of any thing: and, in this manner, it is considered and used in law when a tenant may take off the land demised to him, house-bote, &c. which is a sufficient allowance of wood to repair or burn in the house.

\* V. 2, p. 141, Co. Litt. 135.

† 4 T. R. 170.

‡ Co. Litt. 302, Anders 253.

¶ 1 Saund. 287; Prec. Chan. 555; Salk.

578.

§ 1 P. roms. 178.

\* Com. vol. 1, p. 91, 8 Rep. 118.

Permit me here to suggest (and perhaps the suggestion may not be useless or inappropriate,) to your readers the compilation of a glossary of the various words peculiar to the several counties of England, with their significations and derivations. A work of this nature would be very curious and highly acceptable; and, probably, even contributions of the same kind to the Monthly Magazine would be well received by its editor.

*No Good Reason why the Estate of Electors should be of Freehold Tenure.*

Blackstone says,\* the estate of electors for knights of the shire must be freehold, that is, for term of life at least; because beneficial leases for long term of years were not in use at the passing of those statutes, viz. 8 Hen. 6th. c. 7, and 10 Hen. 6 c. 2.

This reason cannot be well founded, for, in Madox's collection of ancient instruments, there are several demises for very long terms of years, a considerable period previous to the above named statutes.†

*The Common Law vindicated.*

"The common law of England (says Blackstone,)‡ does never inflict any punishment extending to life or limb, unless upon the highest necessity."

This, adds his editor, Mr. Professor Christian, "is a compliment, which, I fear, the common law does not deserve; for, although it did not punish with death any person who could read, even for any number of murders or other felonies, yet it inflicted death upon every felon who could not read, though his crime was the stealing only twelve pence farthing."

What Mr. C. has here advanced does not argue any thing against the common law, or what Blackstone has asserted, if properly considered and maturely examined.

It is well known to all readers of the present day, and, indeed, the fact is indisputable, that in ancient times learned men, or even persons who could read, in this island were few in number. The common law, therefore, very wisely and judiciously ordained, for the benefit of society, that those who could read, by way of eminence formerly styled clerks, should not, for the first felonious offence be punished with death: which was called, having the benefit of clergy.

The offence was not considered the

less heinous but for the reasons stated; the capital part of the punishment attending it was remitted in case the offender could read.

And, though the common law punished with death those who could not read, for only stealing, as Mr. C. invidiously remarks, twelve-pence farthing; yet, it must be recollected that twelve-pence in ancient times, considering the relative or comparative value of money at the present day, would be equivalent to such a considerable sum as sufficiently to warrant the infliction of the punishment.

*Sunday—a dies non in Law.*

The Lord's day, though now considered as no day in law, was formerly held otherwise; and, on it, many important transactions have anciently taken place both with respect to public and private affairs.

The statute 6 Edw. I. was made at Gloucester, the Sunday next after the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula, as well as two other statutes in the same reign. And there is now remaining among the records of the corporation of Doncaster a grant from John de Lacy, and Johanna his wife, to Thomas de Fledburg; the execution of which is attested at York on Palm Sunday.—See *Miller's History of Doncaster*.

*Quere.*—At what time then did this day begin to be reckoned a *dies non*, relative to law matters, in this country? *Origin of one of the Properties of the Tenure in Gavelkind.*

This tenure, previous to the Norman conquest, was, agreeably to Mr. Selden's opinion, the general custom of the realm by which all lands were holden;\* and was most indubitably introduced into this island by the Saxons.

Now, among their German ancestors, a male at fifteen years of age was considered to have attained manhood, and capable of bearing arms; was then considered one of the community, and no longer part of the father's household; and received in public council a shield and lance, which was equivalent to the *toga virilis* of the Romans.†

This, therefore, accounts for one of the peculiar distinguishing properties of the tenure in gavelkind, viz. that the

\* Bl. Com. v. 2, p. 84.

† By the feudal law, also, when the lord's eldest son reached fifteen, he was held to be capable of bearing arms, and the lord might have demanded from his vassal an aid to make him a knight.—*Lamb. Pecamb.* 614.

\* V. 1, p. 172.

† See Bl. Com. v. 2, p. 142, &c.

‡ Com. v. 1, p. 133.



tenant is of age sufficient to alien his estate at fifteen; that is, by means of such conveyance as was anciently in general use, which is a feoffment.

*Members of Parliament.*

"That they must not be (says Blackstone,)\* any of the twelve judges, because they sit in the House of Lords."

By an analogous reason, then, the king's learned counsel, being serjeants, and the masters in chancery, are not eligible. Yet it is notorious that some of them have been lately returned.

*Custom of the Annual Distribution of Lands whence derived?*

Among the ancient Germans, feuds or fees continued only from year to year; an annual distribution of lands being made by their leaders in their general councils or assemblies.† This was professedly done (in the words of Blackstone,) lest their thoughts should be diverted from war to agriculture; lest the strong should encroach upon the possessions of the weak; and lest luxury and avarice should be encouraged by the erection of permanent houses, and too curious an attention to convenience and the elegant superfluities of life.

In several parishes in England this custom prevails, and particularly in Swinton, in Yorkshire; and, from what has been said, we may presume it was derived from our ancient German ancestors.

Any observations or historical facts relative to this antiquated custom, from your correspondents, would oblige me.

*Municipal Law—a Rule.*

Blackstone,‡ after defining municipal law to be a "rule of civil conduct," &c. explains the meaning of the word rule, and says,—"It is called a rule, to distinguish it from a compact or agreement; for a compact is a promise proceeding from us, law is a command directed to us."

"In compacts (he adds,) we ourselves determine, and promise what shall be done, before we are obliged to it: in laws we are obliged to act, without ourselves determining any thing at all. Upon these accounts law is defined to be a rule."

This explanation of the word rule, as applied to the definition of law, can only, with strict propriety, be referred to natural law. For, as to the muni-

cipal law of this island in particular, the very reverse of this is true, or rather we might apply the explanation of the word compact; no law being of any validity till we expressly determine and agree that it shall be so, that is, by our representatives in Parliament.

The preamble to our laws recognizes this, that it is made by and with the advice and consent of lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in Parliament assembled.

*Grants of Offices.*

With respect to offices, Blackstone says,\* "neither can any judicial office be granted in reversion: because, though the grantee may be able to perform it at the time of the grant, yet before the office falls he may become unable and insufficient: but ministerial offices may be so granted, for those may be executed by deputy."

The office of sheriff is a judicial, as well as ministerial, office; and yet the city of London have the inheritance of the shrievalty of Middlesex vested in their body by charter.† And the shrievalty of the county of Westmoreland is hereditary in the family of the Earl of Thanet, and was once executed by a lady.

*Origin of a Legal Vulgar Error.*

Anciently it was held for law,‡ with respect to the crime of rape, that the woman (by consent of the judge and her parents,) might redeem the offender from undergoing the execution of his sentence, by accepting him for her husband; if he also were willing to agree to the exchange, but not otherwise.

This no doubt gave rise to the saying, (now classed amongst the vulgar errors,) "that a woman's marrying a man under the gallows will save him from execution."

*Of the Construction of the Rules of the Common Law.*

Blackstone, in speaking of the common law,|| says, "Precedents and rules must be followed, unless flatly absurd or unjust." This his editor, Mr. Professor Christian, in unqualified terms, or, to use Blackstone's word, flatly contradicts, and, in support and illustration of his opinion, puts this case:—If an act of Parliament had been brought in at the close of a session, and passed on the last day, which made an innocent act

criminal,

\* Com. v. 1, p. 175.

† Tacitus de Mor. Germ. c. 26, and Caesar de Bell. Gall. l. 6, c. 21.

‡ Com. v. 1, p. 45.

\* Com. v. 2, p. 36.

† 3 Rep. 72.

‡ Blac. Com. v. 4, p. 211.

|| Com. v. 1, p. 70.

criminal, or even a capital crime; and, if no day were fixed for the commencement of its operation, it had the same efficacy as if passed on the first day of session (previous to the stat. 33 George III. c. 13); and all who, during a long session, had been doing an act which at the time was legal and inoffensive, were liable to suffer the punishment prescribed by the statute. This (he adds,) was both flatly absurd and unjust, and could only be abrogated by the united authority of the king, lords, and commons, in Parliament assembled.

Now this is correct with regard to an act of Parliament; but Mr. C. has misconceived Blackstone, who was laying down the construction of the rules of common law, and not statute law. It undoubtedly requires the same authority to repeal an act as to make it; and of course, therefore, the judges are bound by unrepealed existing statute-law, though manifestly "absurd and unjust." Not so, however, with respect to the common law. What is common law is only declared and determined by the judges for the time being, and their determinations are only binding on their successors when the same is not evidently absurd and unjust, as Blackstone says—"For the law and the opinion of the judge are not always convertible terms, or one and the same thing; since it sometimes may happen that the judge may mistake the law." If therefore the former decision of what is common law be found to be manifestly absurd and unjust, it is not binding on any succeeding judge, and he is at liberty to declare, "not that such a sentence was bad law, but that it was not law; that is, that it is not the established custom of the realm, as has been erroneously determined."

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**H**AVING read in your Magazine an article, headed Wm. Burdon, esq., and having lived for many years in close intimacy with that gentleman, I trust you will permit me to discharge a debt of justice to his memory, by stating the following remarks on that publication, which, though it contains a very exalted and just character of my friend, terminates in a conclusion which, in my opinion, is erroneous and contradictory. You tell your readers, Sir, that "Mr. Burdon was proverbial for his kindness to the destitute;" and you also say, "that his charity was equalled

by his integrity," which, you assure us, "was of the most inflexible kind, and such, in fact, as no certainty of personal advantage could, for an instant, induce him to compromise."

Now, the fact is that Mr. Burdon was very eminent as a political writer, and it is easy to conceive how a person with such high notions of rectitude must have been disgusted with those transactions so commonly beheld in the political world, where the same measures are upheld or opposed as the party happens to be in place or out of it. Such political tergiversation necessarily compelled a writer of Mr. Burdon's character to bestow censure, where before, perhaps, he had been lavish of his praise; but for this the writer of the article, above mentioned, appears to make no allowance; he continues thus—"Having said this, we lament to state, that, had he been less vacillating in his political opinions, we should feel more disposed to bestow our approbation on this part of his character. To us, accustomed to adopt an uniform and decided mode of thinking and writing, it is difficult to divine those latent springs of human action, which, in their operation, confound our reason and awaken our sorrow."

This writer has fully admitted the inflexible rectitude of character, which every one who had the pleasure of knowing Mr. Burdon will be ready to confirm; and surely, after such an admission, there could be no difficulty in divining his real motives, or necessity to explore "those latent springs of human action," which the writer says "have confounded his reason and awakened his sorrow," inasmuch as a man of such inflexible integrity must say that on all occasions which he believes to be the truth, or forfeit that character. He may be deceived in his judgment, but his principles remain always the same; there is no "vacillation in his political opinions," on grand and fundamental questions; nor was there with my friend, of whom I can truly say, that he was at all times the friend of freedom and the enemy of corruption. On these points I never found in him the least changing, or shadow of turning; in short, I do not believe it possible that any consideration upon earth could ever have induced Mr. Burdon to become, for one instant, the apologist of corruption. His veneration for the constitution was equal to my own, but he often changed his opinion of men as he believed them



to be false or sincere in their professions respecting it. The greatest alteration, in his opinion, occurred in respect to Bonaparte; but who will say that the character of Bonaparte himself had not suffered alteration? Who will say that Bonaparte as first consul, and Bonaparte, emperor of France, and grasping at the sovereignty of Europe, ought to be considered in the same light? For this change of opinion Mr. Burdon fairly stated his reasons, which I shall lay before your readers as an exculpation from the charge that has been made against him:—when a man is gone, and cannot defend himself, it is the duty of a friend to take that task upon him.

In the preface to the Life of Bonaparte, edition 1804, the author says, "The representation which is here given of Bonaparte will, I trust, be found to contain a fairer estimate of his faults and his merits than that contained in the 'Materials for Thinking.' I acknowledge myself at that period, like many others, to have been blinded by the splendid blaze of his success, his exploits, and his promises; but now that time and the possession of power have unmasked him, and reflection has taken place of sudden surprise, I am no longer an enthusiast in his praise; but view him as he deserves to be viewed by every lover of liberty and of human nature. The real intentions of the man are hostile to the repose and happiness of the world; and, instead of being, as he pretended, the benevolent pacificator of the universe, it appears that he will have peace only on the terms which he chooses to impose, and that his aim is universal empire."

Seymour-court,  
near Marlow.

JOHN JOHNSON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE extreme liberality with which Mr. Sturch introduces some strictures in your Magazine for November, on a former communication of mine, claims from me an ingenuous return. To be complimented by such a man is ample amends for his formidable gauntlet. "I love a generous foe," says the sublime Ossian; and I had rather be convicted of partial error than that the subject should stagnate upon the public mind. Mr. S. is well entitled to my thanks, though I crave his indulgence to the assertion, that I think his urbanity, in the present case, has rather outstripped his argument.

Whoever reads for general information will feel his mind impressed with general conclusions, without attempting the impossibility of storing his memory with every observation which may have engaged his momentary assent, and contributed its share towards the formation of his ultimate opinions. This must be the usual result of inquiry. The traveller advances step by step, he reaches at length his destination, and, recollecting but few of the objects which invited his regard, the detail is lost in the leading characteristics of the road. To be perpetually making extracts would soon render the mind of a reader a complete pawn-broker's shop, with articles crowded and ticketed—*ad infinitum*; and, perhaps, exactly in the proportion of this correctness would be the deficiency of his judgment. A writer may be as easily overstocked with the opinions of others, as a tradesman with goods; and, instead of fulfilling his engagements and keeping his store within the compass of his control and inspection, he may soon find himself half buried in useless and unmanageable lumber.

With these impressions upon my mind, I presumed to give an opinion upon the theory of Mr. Malthus, without attempting, in so small a compass, to enter into particulars; and I do not hesitate to say, that the more I read and reflect, the more I feel disposed to maintain my former position:—That, whatever may be the feelings or intentions of Mr. M. in his celebrated Essay, its general "tendency" upon the public mind and conduct is "baneful;" and that an "erroneous application" of its principles may and will produce more misery than he has anticipated, however gloomy and desponding his mind may be in consequence of dwelling so long and partially on his favorite side of the question. I admit (for who disputes it?) the constant and necessary operation of action and re-action between population and subsistence. It must, to a certain extent, be an unavoidable evil; but with my limited comprehension I cannot conceive that Mr. M.'s recommendation, though acted upon to his most sanguine wishes, would obviate the inconvenience otherwise than in a temporary degree. Cut down by starvation, or by any other mode, the population of the world, or any limited portion of it, to a fourth part of its present number of inhabitants, and subsistence must inevitably and rapidly sink

sink exactly in the same proportion, so as to leave the survivors under the same general laws of supply and demand—excess and deficiency. This is a simple axiom, intelligible to all capacities; while the complication of absurdities which clings to the public mind from misconception of the subject is more bewildering than the Dedalian labyrinth—the more reading the more perplexity, while common sense stands aghast with equal surprise and indignation.

In the sentence quoted by Mr. S., in which I asserted that population cannot increase in the geometrical ratio contended for by Mr. M., I merely meant to say, that the experience of the world is a sufficient proof that the natural checks will countervail the natural impulse, so as to prevent, in all cases, an inordinate and alarming fluctuation; and that however local or partial circumstances may destroy the equipoise, the general laws will not admit of excessive inequality. Like the right and left foot in walking, always apparently in defiance of each other, but always in perfect unison and counterbalance; and, as neither of them can take two steps, till the other has made one, so neither can population make any unusual or desperate advances without a corresponding encouragement in the way of supply. This explanation may, perhaps, moderate the surprise of Mr. S., and induce him to allow, that he was somewhat premature in his deductions. I agree with him and Mr. M. as to leading principles; I only object to their perversion by excess; but, if I admit that population “has increased and is increasing,” it does not follow that I must consent to the dogma, “that it ought to be diminished.”

To withhold from Professor M. the meed of benevolent intentions, would be doing him injustice. Never did a cold heart dictate so beautiful a sentiment, and in such appropriate words, as in the passage stated by Mr. S. on conjugal felicity; but, knowing the weaknesses that “flesh is heir to,” it must not be allowed that humanity is always right in attaining its end. Many a domestic tyrant or fanatic inquisitor has inflicted misery on erroneous principles; and a cruel philanthropy may not be a solecism in practice so much as it is in terms. Is it “in the true spirit of benevolence,” that Mr. M. so frequently indulges in his censures of the poor, and in vindication of the

injustice and monopoly of the rich? How is the “bent and spirit of his book” directed towards benevolence in the notorious simile of “Nature’s banquet;” and will he be acquitted at the bar of justice and humanity on an indictment for the following libel on their claims?—“The principal cause of poverty has little or no direct relation to forms of government or the unequal division of property; and, as the rich do not, in reality, possess the power of finding employment and maintenance for the poor, the poor cannot, in the nature of things, possess the right to demand them.” Speaking of the Irish, he says, “they are degraded in total want of decent pride—they propagate their species like brutes;” and, though he is excessively alarmed lest population should outrun the means of support, yet, having discovered that prolific breeding is there encouraged by the extraordinary produce of potatoes, he turns his artillery against this friendly supply of Nature, takes umbrage at abundance, and proposes encouraging the growth of other articles in preference, as yielding a scantier supply, and being, therefore, less favorable to propagation. Not to multiply instances, will Mr. Sturch still contend for Mr. M. “that the very head and front of his offending” goes no farther than the mild and gentle admonition, “Pause a little, I beseech you, and consider before you take a step which it will be impossible to retrace?”

That the promulgation of such sentiments by such a masterly hand should, in the present state of society, have a “baneful tendency,” will either be corroborated by facts, or his system will bid defiance to time and opposition.

Mr. Malthus is evidently misled by his ardour, and, while he holds precarious reins, the passengers in his vehicle are whirled with a velocity unfavorable to sober thinking. He seems to imagine the discovery of an entire new principle, and that, unless all hands and hearts instantly unite in checking the danger, we are galloping headlong to destruction. He says, “the tendency to early marriages is so strong, that we want every possible help that we can get to counteract it.” What a sentiment in the hands of a political fanatic, or a profligate unprincipled government! Who shall set bounds to every possible help? And, where persuasion must almost inevitably fail against the potent energies of Nature, how admirably will coercion come in aid of the benevolent



benevolent check! Accordingly we hear, in every direction, that the present distresses of the poor are owing to a redundant increase and a want of their own precaution. Nor is this unfounded calumny confined to the unthinking many, but numbers of our wisest heads have harboured the delusion, and have begun the labour of rectifying the evil at the wrong end. Look to our parliamentary debates for a confirmation of this position; examine the wretched expedients that have been recommended by Curwen, Bourne, Courtney, and others, respecting our Poor-laws. One proposes "that children born of parents below a certain age, at the time of marriage, should be refused relief." Another recommends "withholding assistance from those who have manifestly neglected to make provision when in their power." A third thinks "that a fund may be accumulated from their present means of subsistence, nearly, if not altogether, sufficient to meet the exigency." Others would cut every link of social happiness in the lower class, by wresting their offspring from their attention and management. The parliamentary committee recommends "to withhold support from the children of any marriage hereafter between persons who, at the period of their union, shall have no reasonable prospect of maintaining them." And, lastly, Mr. M. himself (I believe, see *Monthly Review* for November,) proposes to fix a definite period, beyond which no parochial relief should be given. O! wise and omnipotent legislators,—you may persuade yourselves that plenty is a grievance, and scarcity a blessing; that innocence is guilt, and guilt innocence: these may still be matters of opinion; but "pause, I beseech you," before you attempt impossibilities. Enact that every bankrupt shall pay 20s. in the pound (besides the law expenses); enjoin it by legal authority, that at the expiration of a limited time the Thames shall cease to flow, and that comets shall no longer be permitted to amuse our children or puzzle our philosophers: when these trifles are accomplished, then may you safely deny subsistence to that class of society to whom you are indebted for all your enjoyments, and whose sufferings are so much caused by monopoly and misrule.

J. LUCKCOCK.

Birmingham; Nov. 24, 1818.

(This article will be resumed in our next.)

N.B. In my paper of last February, I stated the number of persons, in this town, receiving parochial relief, to be 20,000; MONTHLY MAG. No. 320.

and for this, I was censured for exaggeration on uncertain ground: I have now before me a printed document on the authority of the overseers, admitting the number to be at Easter, 1817, 24,448, by count from their books.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**G**REAT credit is due to your correspondent Amicus Veritatis, in your miscellany of the last month, for pointing out the gross inaccuracies in Oldfield's *State of the Population and Representation of the Towns of Dover, Hythe, and Sandwich*; and which seem now to stand well corrected from good authority. But I cannot agree in opinion with Amicus Veritatis in his statement of the Independency of Dover, as derived from a circumstance which happened at the late general election, when a deputation was sent to France, at the instigation of 700 voters, to invite Mr. Fector to offer himself a candidate to represent that town in Parliament; because it is well known that gentleman is as well attached to administration as the present members, Sir John Jackson and Mr. Wilbraham; therefore, it could make little or no difference to the interest of the minister on whom the choice of the electors might fall. Had an anti-ministerial candidate been proposed, and 700 voters had enrolled their names in such quick time to have supported his election, a better criterion might have been formed of the independency of Dover, where the Lord Warden has always considerable interest; and being prime-minister, must add much to his influence in a town where there are so many placemen and dependents of various descriptions. The Board of Admiralty, I never heard had any great interest in Dover, nor do I believe they ever tried to gain it. Their attachment was more marked to the town of Sandwich. VERAX.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**Y**OUR correspondent (in your number for Sept. last,) is mistaken, in supposing the tremulous vapour, seen rising from the earth's surface on a hot summer's day, to be gas: it is simply evaporation of aqueous particles, produced by the rays of the sun on the earth's surface.

Vegetation, at this time, I will admit, gives out much oxygen; but that is entirely invisible.

If your correspondent makes use of a telescope of high magnifying power, he

3 R.



he will then see the vapour much more plainly than with the naked eye.

The quantity of water that rises from the earth on a hot summer's day is quite incredible.

Let any one dip a glass receiver into cold water, wipe it quickly, and set it on a very dry spot: he will soon find that the interior of the glass will not only be covered shortly with a thick dew, but that large drops of water will run down its sides.

X. Y.

N.B. Can any of your correspondents explain the cause of a common fire going out when exposed to the rays of the sun?—Or, explain the cause of the action of a poker laid over a slow fire to make it burn quickly?

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

SKETCHES written after an EXCURSION  
to PARIS in the AUTUMN of 1818.

No. IV.

(Continued from our last.)

**T**HE distance from Dieppe to Rouen is about forty-two miles: we started at two o'clock, and were told we should reach Rouen before nine. Our fellow-travellers consisted of two females, wives of tradesmen of Rouen, whose information was likely to be of that kind which best illustrated the economy of French families. It was evident that at first they viewed us with jealousy, and looked upon us as national rivals and public enemies. I blushed for my country, at finding that to be an Englishman was sufficient to excite inimical feelings in two ingenuous women. I felt the same chagrin which I have often felt for my species, when, in walking the fields, I have been shunned by the feathered tribe; or when, having by chance approached some proscribed race of unoffending animals, I have heard them shrieking with terror, and seen them fleeing before me as the selfish monopolist of all enjoyment.

I took pains to dissipate these prejudices, by praising France, by extolling the courage of Frenchmen, by admiring the country through which we were passing, by expressing my abhorrence of the wars which, on questionable pretences, had been waged on France, and, in fine, by remarking that Napoleon was a great man. "Yes, sir, (said one of them, with an air of complacency,) he was a great man, and the friend of France; but we dare not say all we think. Is he alive?" "Yes, madam, (I rejoined,) he was alive when the last accounts left St. Helena." Here she interrupted me, her eyes met those of her companion,

and they exclaimed, with mutual satisfaction, "Ah! they said he was dead; but they tell such falsehoods,—they say any thing." I continued, that "he certainly was then alive, but that his doctor had published an account of a conversation with his deputy gaoler, which made it doubtful *how long* he might live."—"Ah, monsieur, (she exclaimed,) poor man, I should not wonder!"

I was aware that Napoleon had been guilty of the unpardonable political offence of encouraging the industry and genius of France; and that, as his policy had raised to the highest prosperity the manufactures of Rouen, I concluded that, as a resident of that city, the lady's admiration of the emperor arose from interested motives. I expressed this opinion; but she quickly replied, "Well, and is not this natural? Did not the English call the emperor their enemy, because he encouraged our manufactures, and discouraged theirs; and, for this reason, did they not make war on him? But whom ought the French people to love best? Who is their friend, the emperor who supported their interests, or another who prefers the English interests?" I found that my awkward apologies for the English cabinet made no impression: truth likewise carried conviction to my mind, though uttered by a French woman; and I was glad to escape from the conversation by asking some frivolous questions about objects on the road.

We were now advanced into France,—that country which has afforded topics for conversation, speculation, and party rage, ever since I have filled a station in society. It was Normandy also, the native province of the assuming conquerors of England, whose descendants, even to this day, are the most considerable lords of our soil, and who boast, as matter of great pride, of their Norman origin. I looked about, therefore, at the Normans at home, but I saw nothing among them to furnish food for pride, beyond what may be afforded by the peasantry of any county of England to the countries which we colonize, or the colonies which, at this day, we conquer. What could render more manifest the impertinence of the boast of ancestry than to view in these vulgar Normans the parallel descendants from the common parents of our proudest families? That William the *illegitimate*, taking advantage of divisions among the English in regard to the succession, should invade England, and, partly



partly by treachery, and partly by accident, gain a victory over the popular leader of the English people, is however no more a subject for just boast to these Normans, than certain exactly similar circumstances of our own times are subjects for any just boasting. In one case, as in the other, victory was ingloriously abused, even if in any case there could, or can be, the smallest pretension to ascribe glory to any circumstances of a contest which is aggressive or unjust.

The country of France is like what all England was a century ago; and like many districts even at this day. It is without hedge-rows, or any kind of enclosures. It consists of immense open fields, of which the views are terminated by rising grounds, or extensive woods. These tracts are every where subject to the plough, in various kinds of arable culture; and I never saw greater breadths or finer crops of wheat even in Cambridgeshire. Every part seemed to be in cultivation, and I beheld no wastes, commons, or heaths. The woods supply fuel, and therefore are as necessary as the ploughed tracts to the well-being of the people. The revolution extinguished all those trumpery feudal-titles of lords of the manor, &c. which operate as so vexatious a bar to universal occupation and cultivation in England. It also destroyed the usurpations of priestcraft, and brought to market all the lands which, by various pious frauds, had for a series of ages been engrossed by ecclesiastical establishments. The number of farms, therefore, have been greatly increased in France, and of course a proportionate number of families released from vassalage, and placed in a situation in which they subsist in a state of independance. This circumstance has also decreased the competition of dependant labourers, and tended, with the arrangements of Napoleon already noticed, to improve their general condition.

The champaign of France, from being open, does not present that variety and luxuriance of landscape which is created by hedge-rows, interspersed with the foliage of different kinds of scattered trees. These features of an English landscape confer on the country the aspect of a vast garden; besides giving it the temperature of five or ten degrees of more southern latitude, by breaking the force of the winds, and by increasing the surfaces which reflect the sun's rays. In truth the improvements, by enclosing and more complete draining, give the

owner a more palpable claim to the soil, than seems to belong to the claimant of any portion of the earth's surface, in the state in which it was left by Nature, for the apparent use of all. In England, therefore, land which is improved, enclosed, drained, and, if I may use the expression, civilized, deservedly sells and lets for more than in France; and, in an article so extensive as land, adds greatly to the capital stock of the nation. If the improvements are valued only at ten pounds per acre, it adds 400,000 millions sterling to the fee-simple of England; and, before France can be in the same relative situation, it will be necessary to expend on labour and materials at least 1000 millions.

But, independantly of these political considerations, as a lover of Nature, (which is no-where displayed with greater opulence than in an old hedge-row,) I could never enjoy myself in the open champaign of France. I love the retired walk by the hedge-side, the covert of the singing birds; a ramble across the beaten paths of enclosed fields from stile to stile; and, occasionally, to take my seat on one of them, and read—not a book, but the ever-present, yet ever-varying volume of Nature; that book of revelation, which requires no fallible translation, and which speaks, in all languages, at once to the head and the heart. But this enjoyment cannot be felt, in the same degree, in an open country, presenting little or no variety; and which contains no pleasant enclosures, no foreground in the landscape, and few objects on which to feed the poetical enthusiasm, or eccentric movements, of the mind.

The landscape of France is also defective in another feature, which to an English taste is essential to rural beauty: it has few or no detached farm-houses, or isolated houses of any kind. The population are congregated in towns and villages: the traveller beholds no house in passing from one village to another, and the eye stretches over miles without being interrupted by an habitation, or by any separate objects. In this agreeable feature, many parts even of England are deficient, and hence the writer's plan of mile-stone houses, adopted by Lord Egremont, and more worthy of adoption in France. But, in France, the snug and comfortable establishment of a farm-house, its barns and appurtenances, standing amidst land attached to them, is almost unknown. The cause of this deficiency arises from the depravity, not of the French, but of the



the neighbouring nations. The same security does not exist on the Continent as in an island, protected by such wooden walls as the British navy. A continental people are, or have in remote ages been, liable to be invaded by barbarous or ill-disciplined neighbours, who destroy without mercy all the helpless or unprotected. Hence an obligation to herd in villages and towns has arisen as a measure of security; and hence the deficiency of those agricultural establishments, which form such varied and enchanting objects throughout the British islands.

Nor do the villages appear to be numerous: on this road we did not pass through above four or five between Dieppe and Rouen. The first which attracted my notice was called Osmanville. The diligence stopped to change horses at an inn of such ancient and primitive character, that I was induced to take a view of the interior. The principal room was the kitchen, which was at least twenty-five feet high, lined with shelves to the top, and these were covered with hundreds of dishes and plates, adapted for such a feast as that of Tutbury, recorded by the bard of Robin Hood. Here a *gendarme* demanded the sight of my passport, but I suffered no other visitation of that kind during my continuance in France. Some fruit and a glass of water tended to carry off the effects of the dense clouds of dust which whirled into the end of the vehicle, and had by this time rendered me as white as a miller, and to diminish the fever caused by travelling while the thermometer stood on that day, as for several weeks, between 80° and 95° all over Europe.

This village was of some length, and contained a variety of bulky houses, some shops, and clumsy farms; but nothing merited particular notice. The hedges between the houses and around the homesteads delighted me, and I cried out to my French travellers, "*Voilà, l'Angleterre!*" They seemed, however, incredulous when I told them, that all England had the character of the vicinity of that village; and they were evidently piqued when, at subsequent times, on approaching any improved or inhabited spot, I repeated my exclamation.

I may here remark generally, that in France the exteriors of houses are neither so neat nor so well finished as in England. They want paint, and the little employed being of a dull grey colour, is deficient in effect or in con-

trast with the white or ochre colour of the walls. Besides, the carpentry is heavy, and often coarsely repaired. The houses of the gentry, which in England add so much to the picturesque character of the country, make in France no prominent appearance. They are few in number, and, owing to all their windows being barricaded with external Venetian shutters, of a dull grey colour, to keep out the sun, they convey to an English mind the associations annexed to a mad-house. In going from Dieppe to Paris, and from Paris to Calais, above 300 miles on two roads, I did not see a dozen such villas or chateaus as England, in the same distance, would present in every varied form of architectural and picturesque beauty, to the number of at least a hundred. The cause is to be referred to the habitual fear of outrage from foreign invaders; but, whatever it may be, the deficiency of such elegant objects, of farm houses, of variegated enclosures, and of scattered foliage, renders the country of France very dull and monotonous to the eye of an English traveller.

At the same time that these provinces of France exhibit fewer instances of the social deformity of excesses of wealth, there does not appear to be such a proportionate improvement of the civilized condition of the working classes as might be expected. Nature renders it impossible for any selfish combinations to contrive to starve men to death in such a soil and climate as France; yet in artificial luxuries, society seems to have effected little for the labouring classes. If they have enough to eat and drink, they are, nevertheless, badly clothed; their tenements are going to ruins, and the interiors are devoid of comforts and conveniences. The benign principles of the revolution, and the genius of Napoleon, may have done much, but much yet remains to be done by the spirit of benevolence and philosophy. I fear, Paris alone is to France, what its London, and its palaces and villas of wealth, are to England. Incomes are, in both countries, drawn by luxurious, and diseased, and morbid, and wretched idleness, from happier industry, under the name of rents, interest of money, profits of speculations, or annuities from oppressive taxes. These representations of labour are not returned into general circulation with renewed energy, like as the venous blood of the animal system is returned with increased vigour through the all-pervading arteries; but the returns are made



made capriciously and unequally, and are withheld and stinted in the extremities whence they were derived. The body social becomes, therefore, languid, rickety, palsied, and mortified, just as the body-natural would be if the circulation and vital actions were subject to the erroneous reasonings, inconsistent preferences, and selfish policy of man.

The Road itself was not merely a fine one, it was grand and noble. It had every where a breadth equal to three or four carriages, and few or no turnings. The centre was paved, but there was generally room sufficient on either side for the diligence to run. The pavement is an admirable provision for wet weather; but, to avoid the dust, the driver preferred it even at this season. In this respect the French are before us. Ours are good roads in summer, but wretched in winter; and theirs are good either for summer or winter.

There was, however, a feature of the French roads which delighted me beyond my powers of description. For the most part they were planted, or lined on each side, with well-grown fruit-trees—all in FULL BEARING. We saw thousands of trees, any of which would, in any part of England, have been visited as curiosities. They presented to the eye the appearance of cones, or sheets of fruit, the weight of which often broke the branches, when not supported by props. These rows, consisting alternately of apples, pears, and plums, frequently extended for miles on both sides of the road without interruption; and, being planted within the bank by the road-side, and unprotected by any fence, they are of course open to the entire population. No poor man, therefore, can be starved to death in France; and the necessity of resorting to public funds for support is almost superceded by an arrangement, at once the most simple, wise, and benevolent. That the hedge-rows and the roads of England are not in like manner lined with productive trees, indicates a gross inattention to the wants and interests of the people. What in comparative worth are the questions about abstract rights, so eloquently enforced by our declaiming demagogues; and what is the worth of the saving-banks and soup-societies, projected by our empirical politicians, compared with the palpable social advantages of such productive public plantations? It was a favorite system of Napoleon, and was extended by him to most of the roads of France,

adding to the subsistence and luxuries of the people, and rendering the poor more independent of the rich. It seems, indeed, to be monstrous and insulting to plant an unproductive tree in a country like England, where minerals supply fuel; and a tax, in aid of the poor-rates, ought to be assessed on such useless plantations. In France they burn wood, and, therefore, wood is more valuable than in England; but this consideration has not prevented the plantation of fruit-trees, when the feeding of the people, at the cheapest rate, was the result to be obtained. What benefit is derived in England from planting lumber-trees, instead of fruit-trees, I am at a loss to discover; and I appeal to the benevolence, the good sense, and the patriotism of my countrymen, to adopt, in this respect, the wise example of the French.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

READING in the British Press a report of a trial in Huntingdonshire, concerning the right of the poor to glean, which, in the issue, was decided by the prisoner being adjudged guilty of felony; I am induced, from the favourable attention you gave to my former communications on the subject, once more to request your indulgence, and to submit to your notice a few remarks on that extraordinary transaction.

The practical utility of these ill-natured prosecutions, (to designate them in the mildest terms,) it will be, I think, extremely difficult to discover. But, after the summary sentence of condemnation passed on the unfortunate delinquent thus singled out as an object of exemplary punishment, among thousands of helpless victims, by an English jury, who, it may be presumed, were members and sincere friends of the Christian church; for an act, which, by every received law of religion and morality, is undoubtedly venial, any attempt to defend the practice of gleaning on the principles of common justice or natural equity, or any hope of protecting the freedom of the subject in the pursuit of a lawful occupation, having the sanction of Scripture authority, and the support of immemorial usage, from needless restraint or interruption, must, in the unequal struggle, ultimately prove fruitless and unavailing.

At length, it would seem as if the allied sovereigns and rulers of the European world had assumed a superior power



power to regulate, alter, or abolish, at will, the benevolent decrees of the Almighty. The industrious poor of this favoured country, for doubtful reasons of state policy, are to be totally deprived of this beneficial and peculiar privilege, and are not to derive any future advantage from it at their peril!

It is the peculiar excellence and character of a British court of judicature, that a prisoner, whatever be his rank or station of life, when put upon his trial, is deemed innocent, till proved guilty by a jury of his countrymen. The supposed offender, whose humble condition in life claimed adequate protection from the proper authorities, from which it is in vain to discover that he received any benefit, had his cause tried and decided by luke-warm friends of revealed religion, whose only creed of belief would seem to consist in the unceasing pursuit of exclusive monopoly.

A lively recollection of this rural employment, during harvest time, in my early years, when the fullest liberty was allowed, and even every facility and encouragement given the poor in this part of the country to glean, not only wheat, but rye, barley, and even pea fields, by the respective occupiers and owners of the land, suggests a train of most painful reflections on the altered complexion and character of the agricultural body; and enable me to perceive a striking and remarkable contrast between the former and present condition of the lower classes, which must, I conceive, leave the advocates, for the present system of coercive laws, little claim to the praise of either wisdom or humanity; and afford little cause for the triumph of modern improvement and civilisation over any natural state of ignorance and slavery.

BENEVOLUS.

*Ipswich; Nov. 27, 1818.*

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

*Account of the WRECK of the MEDUSA FRENCH FRIGATE in 1816, by M. SEVIGNY, surgeon of the MEDUSA; one of the 150 who abandoned themselves to the Waves on a Raft, on which they remained thirteen days, at the end of which period their number was reduced to fifteen.*

**A**T seven in the morning, on the 5th of July, we abandoned our frigate. The raft on which I was placed sunk so low that we were up to mid-thigh in water. The hope of quickly getting to land, blinded us, in a manner, from perceiving the danger of our situation, and

we supported it with courage. From the break of day we had taken no food; and how could we think of any thing else but to embark as soon as possible, and avoid being abandoned on-board the Medusa, whose evacuation was going on with the greatest precipitation and disorder.

During the whole time our vessel remained a-ground, the soldiers, sailors, and even the officers and passengers, had been employed in the hardest exertions; almost deprived of sleep, and only hastily devouring their food, their physical strength had undergone a remarkable alteration. If to these primary causes of debilitation, we add the natural apprehension of every one, respecting the possibility of escaping the danger; apprehensions, stronger, no doubt, in the mind of the West-Indian soldiers, who were less accustomed to the perils of the sea; we may easily conceive that these two causes united, in a singular manner, disposed them to that state of fury and madness, which was the source of all our misfortunes.

In two hours after our departure, the ship's boats quitted us; and, a short time after looking for the provisions we supposed to have been put on-board the raft, we found nothing but wine and about twenty-five pounds of biscuit, that had fallen into the sea, and was now reduced to a kind of pickled paste. We severely felt the effects of hunger this first day, but no one complained. Our first meal was a little biscuit paste, soaked in wine. In the night, which was very stormy, we lost twelve of our companions, but we scarcely felt the want of food or drink. A considerable absorption took place in the lower extremities of our bodies; besides this, I remarked, that our clothes, quite soaked with seawater, kept us in a constant bath. To this cause, no doubt, we owe not having felt thirsty: the day following, I remarked no alteration; and three pints of wine, distributed to every one, sufficed to appease our thirst. The first part of the night was like the preceding, with respect to the effects of abstinence; but, the sea running high about midnight, our people fell into a kind of delirium, accompanied with an ungovernable desire of food. Unable to appease the hunger that preyed on them, their outrageous imaginations conceived the idea of drinking till they lost their senses. In consequence of this they broached a hogshead, in the middle of the raft, and took a considerable quantity of wine; but this liquid soon de-  
ranged



ranged their enfeebled minds, their delirium turned to fury, and a cruel engagement took place on-board our raft. Sixty three unhappy men lost their lives on this occasion. During this night, I felt almost insupportable pains in the epigastric region; my thirst was moderate, my legs could scarce support me, and my eyes grew dim; I was on the point of losing my senses, but a little wine brought them back a little, and appeased the pangs that tore my stomach. In consequence of the long and bloody conflict we had sustained, we all fell into a kind of lethargy; so great was my insensibility, that I did not perceive two deep cuts I had received in the fray. Day coming on partly dissipated these melancholy symptoms; it was now seventy-two hours since we had been abandoned. Hunger began to be sharply felt again, on this third day; fortunately, we felt little thirst, for it was attenuated by the absorption in our lower extremities; but, however active this absorption, it could not compensate the want of solid food. The sea-water, by this time, had so macerated the epidermis of our legs and thighs, that it was almost raised off, and our skin was as red as though we had applied blistering plasters. I repeat it, our hunger was now sharply felt, and I suffered intolerable pain in the epigastric region; the least obstacle irritated me, and I had need of all my reason to govern the impetuosity of my motions; others, who had been furious during the night, even became sullen and motionless, unable to utter a single word. Amidst this disorder, some wretched men, tormented with outrageous hunger and driven to distraction by our frightful situation, at length tore off the flesh from the dead bodies that covered the raft, and devoured it instantly. The officers and passengers I united myself to, could not overcome the repugnance inspired by such horrible food; and it was agreed to allow us a greater portion of wine: we, however, tried to eat the belts of our sabres and cartouch-boxes, and we succeeded in swallowing some small pieces; others swallowed rags and the leather lining of hats, that were either greasy or dirty; but we were forced to abandon these expedients, which brought no relief to the anguish caused by total abstinence. A sailor even took up excrements, but tried in vain to swallow them. It is hardly possible to imagine so great a change as that which had taken place in our bodies; four days' sufferings had

rendered the most robust men scarcely recognizable; those naturally lean, and apparently weak, underwent little change; in general, from twenty-five to forty years of age appeared the most favorable for resisting such privations; the children, the young men, and the old ones, were the first to sink under them. In the evening, this day, we were fortunate enough to take near two hundred flying fishes, which we divided and devoured immediately: this meal repaired our strength and courage. Having found some gun-powder, we made a fire to dress our fish; but our portions were so small, and our hunger so great, that we added human flesh, which the cooking rendered less disgusting; this was the first time the officers partook of it.

Another engagement took place during the night, and in the morning only thirty were left alive on the fatal raft; the survivors, however, were in the most deplorable condition. The sea-water, by continually irritating the surface of our lower extremities, had rendered them so sensible, that the smallest body that touched them caused the most excruciating anguish; add to that our being covered with bruises or ulcerated wounds, so that our existence could only be a succession of sufferances the smallest cause would aggravate. During all this time, continually immersed in water, we scarcely felt the sensation of thirst: but two days later, when we were only fifteen left alive, (having raised up the middle of the raft to lie on,) it became intolerable; a burning sun scorching us, our mouths were parched up, and in vain we endeavoured to provoke the secretion of saliva, the power was gone. We put ourselves on short allowance, to make the little wine that was left last as long as possible; at meal times, when each received his small portion, he kept it in a little tin goblet, and by means of a quill sucked it up, from time to time; this operation lasted generally a quarter of an hour, and relieved our thirst much more effectually than if we had drank all at one draft.

Our portion of wine being too small to calm our raging thirst, we were under the necessity of seeking other expedients. Some of us found bits of tin, which, taken in the mouth, kept up an agreeable coolness; but the most general expedient was to take up some salt-water in a hat, and frequently wash our face and hair with it, as also plunging our hands in the water for a long time. Having by chance discovered two little

phials,



phials, containing a spirituous tincture for the teeth, the owner kept them most carefully, and only granted a drop or two at a time in the hollow of our hand. This tincture, which I suppose to have been composed of guaiacum, cinnamon, cloves, and other aromatic substances, produced the most delicious sensation on the tongue, and, for a few moments, appeased the torments of thirst. Excessive misfortune rendered us industrious, and we made every effort our strength permitted to discover new means of relieving our sufferings. Extenuated by the cruellest privations, the least agreeable sensation was happiness to us; among other things, a little empty phial, belonging to Monsieur Caudin, was eagerly sought for, as it had formerly contained essence of roses. As soon as it could be procured, we breathed its odour with extasy, for it produced the most delicious impression on our senses. The very perfume of wine was extremely agreeable, and I often was greatly relieved by smelling the vessel it had been in. We were now in the ninth day of our sufferings, the hunger that in the beginning had so cruelly tormented us, was now hardly sensible, but our thirst was intolerable, and I was cruelly convinced that thirst is much more insupportable than hunger. In fact, the former was then the only cause of our distress, whilst the latter scarce provoked a complaint. If we eagerly wished for the hour of distribution, it was only to savour a small portion of wine; but it was insufficient, as I already observed; so that, besides the expedients already to moisten our parched mouths, some of us even drank urine. To render it capable of being swallowed, they cooled it in tin goblets; and I remarked, that the urine of some persons was more agreeable to drink than that of others. One passenger could never drink it, but gave it to his comrades, who found the taste agreeable; that of others grew thick and very sharp; and what is remarkable, it was scarcely swallowed before it caused a new desire to make water. I tried salt-water, but it only increased my thirst, whilst urine really possesses some cooling properties.

When we were come to this state of misery, we fell into such a degree of weakness that we could not stand up for half a minute without fainting; so we were constantly lying down. During the first nights, after we were forsaken, which are very sharp in these climates, we easily supported our immersion; but,

during the last nights we passed on the raft, whenever a wave broke over us, it caused such pain as made us cry out frightfully. We were now almost naked, burnt up with the sun, and ten of us hardly able to move our limbs, stript of skin, our wounds changed to ulcers, and a deep alteration exhibited in all our features; our hollow and almost ferocious eyes, and our long beards, added to the horror of our appearance; we were nothing more than our own shadows. At length, on the thirteenth day, we were miraculously taken up by the *Argus*.

The ship's surgeon's first care was to dress our wounds and give us broth, with excellent wine in it; doubtless his intention was to keep us to a severe regimen for some days, and to accustom us, little by little, to light food: but the man who has so long been deprived of every necessary, and finds himself suddenly blessed with abundance, can hardly listen to the voice of reason; thus some few who persisted in taking a quantity of solid food paid for their fatal imprudence with violent vomitings, and the cruellest pains in the alimentary passage. All the care and attentions that were lavished on them were insufficient to save the greater number; three of them, in a short time, fell by adynamic fevers and violent dysenteries. It was very slowly that our strength returned, but even then by no means equal to what it was on our departure from Europe. Pains all over the body gave me continually notice of every change in the atmosphere; my digestion is long and painful, and for these two years past I have been troubled with the colic, at least for eighteen months. My beard sprung out suddenly in forty days' time, that is to say, during the passage from Senegal to France. In two months after we were saved, my body increased remarkably in every dimension: during all this time I was extremely voracious, and yet the victuals were not the most delicate on board the *Echo*. My urine was so abundant, that I was forced to get up fifteen or twenty times a-night; I was really alarmed at it, and apprehended being attacked with the diabetes. It was limpid, inodorous, and without any taste to indicate the presence of saline substances. Was this a consequence of my sufferings, or the apprehensions of a sea voyage, that so strangely affected the urinary passages? In a few days after my arrival in Brest, all fell into the usual train.



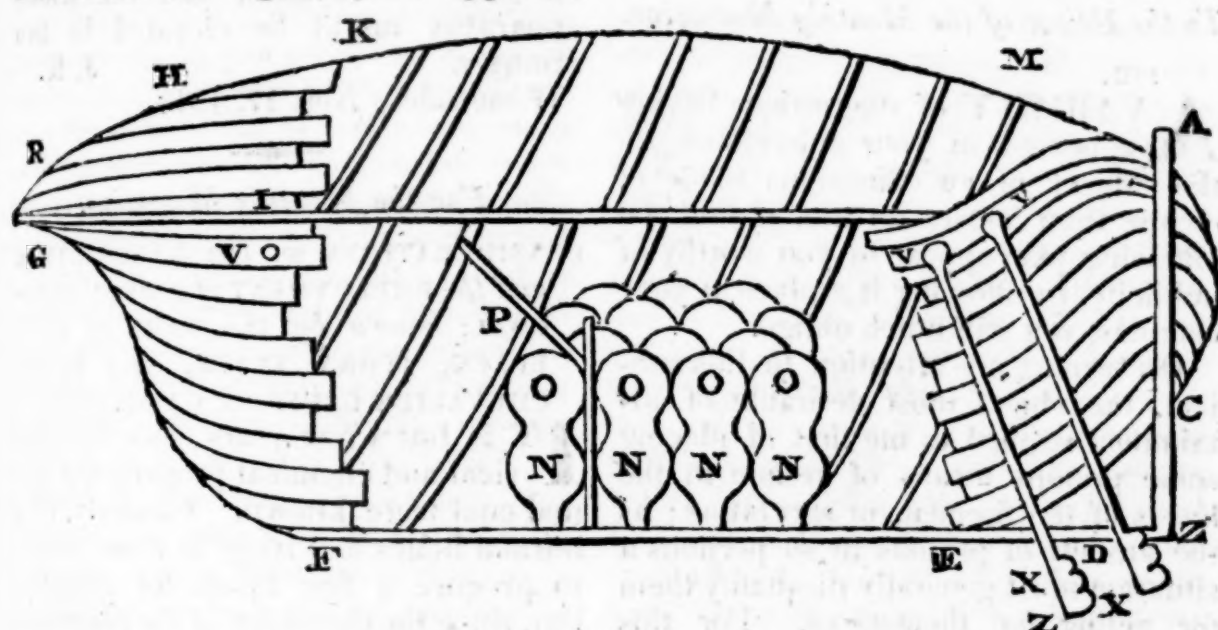
To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is generally known, that Fulton claims not only the reputation of being inventor of steam-packets, but that also of having improved and rendered practicable what had before been deemed an idle and visionary speculation,—the construction of boats for submarine navigation.\* Yet the means by which he effected this are, I think, known but to few, and the communication of them would no doubt gratify the readers of the Monthly Magazine, to whose Editor all must allow the praise of giving, in their dawn, the earliest information of new discoveries, remarkable either for ingenuity or apparent

public utility. Though it cannot be unknown to most of your readers, that designs of this nature have more than once been published, by Wilkins about two centuries ago, and by others since; yet, as the treatises containing them are not in the hands of every one, and are mostly written in a dead language, which some may not understand, I will, in order to elicit information from others, who may be acquainted with Mr. Fulton's plans, beg to give, through the medium of your valuable miscellany, Borelli's contrivance, taken from his treatise, "*De motu Animalium, Lugduni, 1685,*" pars prima, p. 280.

Alfreton; Sept. 18. W. BAINBRIGGE.



"The method will be similar to the preceding one, by which a ship occupying in water a space equal to, greater, or less than, itself,† in the same manner as fishes, may either rest in the middle of the deep, descend to the bottom, or be raised to the surface. This will be done if a boat, A C E G, has the bottom, E F, pierced at N N N N, and goat-skin bottles, O N, O N, &c. contained within the boat, be fitted with the mouths downward to N; so that the orifice of each bottle be fixed to N with small nails, or with cords tightly tied round the inner projecting lips of the orifices, in order that the water, passing through the holes, may fill the cavity of each bottle, and not be able to flow or exude through the seams or interstices of the nails into the boat. Things being thus ordered, it is evident, that, when all the bottles O N, O N, contained within the

cavity of the boat, are filled with water, the boat, whatever be its size, will then occupy less space in the water than it did before; and, being therefore rendered specifically heavier than water, the boat will descend to the bottom like a stone: but, if the bottles be compressed, (by the rod or lever P O, or in any other manner,) the water will be driven out of the boat through the holes N N, and, occupying a greater space in the water than before, it will pass through an equilibrium, and then remain in the middle of the water; but, if it afterwards be rendered lighter than water, it will ascend.

"To such a boat, oars, as V X, may be adapted, in a double goat-skin, fastened by small nails to the lateral openings V V, and bound tightly about the oars, so as to prevent the admission of the water into the boat; which, being of little gravity in the water, may be impelled and moved forward with these, like feet, the rods of the oars resting upon the sandy bottom. Indeed, we may occasionally render the vessel lighter

\* Vide Monthly Magazine, vol. xxiv. page 428.

† That is, than its own weight of water.—W. B.



lighter than water, when it ought to be raised to perform its progress.

"For the transverse motion, the oars should have broad expanding ends, X Z, like the feet of geese and frogs, so as to be extended only when they drive back the water, but to be gathered and folded up when the oars are drawn back.

"But perhaps the motion of the boat will be more easily effected, not by lateral oars, but by a single expanding and contracting handshaped one, placed in the prow; from the motion of which, in the same manner as fish are impelled by their tails, the vessel may advance better through the water."

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**A** VARIETY of suggestions having appeared in your miscellany on the subject of an efficacious mode of escape from houses on fire, should the following plan appear to you worthy of publicity, by allowing it a place in your columns, you will much oblige.

On turning my attention to this subject, the object most desirable of attainment seemed to me that of placing some prompt means of rescue in the hands of the firemen, or spectators; as the anxiety of persons in so perilous a situation must generally disqualify them for acting for themselves. For this purpose, I recommend the following apparatus.

Let a pole be provided, (as hereafter described,) to the upper end of which should be attached a pulley, (or ship's block,) for the purpose of raising a basket, or other similar vehicle, of a convenient form and size, which, on being brought on a level with the window, any person might get into, without danger or apprehension, and be lowered into the street with equal expedition and security. And, by the same means also, a man might be raised for the purpose of affording any additional aid that might appear necessary.

For the convenience of carriage, the pole to consist of several joints, about ten feet long; one end furnished with an iron collar, or ferrule, and the other end pointed; so that, by inserting one into another, the pole might be extended to any length required. To the upper joint should be fixed a cross piece, or axle, with a wheel at each end, to facilitate its ascent up the face of the building.

The length of the axle to be sufficient to admit of a free passage for the wheels on each side of the windows; and, to render the whole perfectly steady and secure, the bottom joint might have an iron foot, of a triangular form, with the points inclined downwards.

To prevent accidents while descending, a rope should be fastened to the bottom, by means of which, any person below might prevent its coming in contact with balconies, or other obstacles.

I should imagine that about half-a-dozen of these joints would be quite sufficient for most houses in the metropolis.

One of the fire-engines would serve for their conveyance, and the whole apparatus might be elevated in five minutes.

J. K.

*Wimbledon; Nov. 17, 1818.*

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

CONSIDERATIONS on the MANUFACTURE and the EMPLOYMENT of ANIMAL CHARCOAL, known by the NAME of BONE BLACK, IVORY BLACK, &c.; by the CHEVALIER CADIT DE GASSICOURT.

**I**T is but a few years since the physical and chemical properties of animal coal were known. Formerly, they burned bones and ivory in close vessels to procure a fine black for painting; but, since the discovery of the properties of charcoal, as a purifier and clarifier, they make use of it in sugar-refineries, laboratories, and stills, as well as for purifying oil, &c. Many manufactories have been established, and the preparation of bone-black is now become a separate art, of interesting consideration.

There are many manufacturers of animal charcoal in Paris. Their process is very simple. Some, after filling a number of earthen or iron pots with broken bones, and lute on the cover with potters' earth, then pile one over the other in a potters' kiln, which is then heated with wood or pit-coal: when the degree of heat becomes sufficient to decompose the gelatine and oil of the bones, the luting cracks in small fissures, and gives issue to the carbonized hydrogen gas, which, taking fire, burns, in consequence of several apertures, made on purpose, one above the other, to admit the atmospheric air. When this flame goes out, the combustion is completed. In England and France, other manufacturers distil bones in cylinders of cast-iron that run through a great



a great fire-place, or in iron alembics; but, in these manufactories, the bone-black is only looked upon as of secondary importance; for, it is for the purpose of making carbonate, sulphate, and muriate of antimony, that they generally distil bones. Without that, the black would come too dear, and be little demanded, notwithstanding its utility.

In this process, the form of the vessel is of little importance, provided it be well closed: the great point is to make use of the least fuel possible, and apply the heat equally every where. When this is done on a large scale, the most convenient furnaces are those employed in London, and of late in Paris, for the gas-lights. With this apparatus, you have two choices to make; the first, to make use of the gas for lighting, and it renders a whiter and more lively flame than the gas of mineral coal; the second is the convenience of burning this gas in the fire-place itself, and thus greatly economise fuel. Should this method be preferred, it will be necessary to adopt two diaphragms of metallic web, (*toille metallique*,) to the funnel which conducts the gas under the fire-place, to prevent explosions; and also to dispose the iron cylinders or cucurbits, so as to be put on or taken off instantly. There are several means for this purpose, but the simplest is to place a disk of strong plate-iron in the bottom of each cylinder, soldered to one or two iron rods a little longer than the cylinder. As soon as the combustion is over, by drawing out the rods, the disk at once carries down all the coal into an extinguisher adapted to the mouth of the cylinder. The disk is then pushed down, and the cylinder is charged and stopped again before it has time to cool. The time saved by this method economises a considerable quantity of fuel.

It is, however, very essential that the cylinders or cucurbits receive the heat equally every where, and that depends on the construction of the furnace. This is a difficult problem to resolve; however many coal-distillers have effected it, by rendering their cylinders or cucurbits moveable, so as to be able to turn them four or five times during the operation, and present every side to the full force of the fire alternately.

In Monsieur Robert's manufactory at the Gros Caillou, where they extract oil from garbage, Monsieur Barruel, head chemist of the school of physic, got a great furnace constructed for distilling bones, in which the laws of

Pyratechny are so strictly adhered to, that he can heat his cylinders with cow-dung only, and completes the distillation by consuming the gas in the body of the furnace. His cylinders are always hot, and the operations succeed so rapidly, that the expence of fuel is hardly sensible. Monsieur Barruel has not communicated the construction of his furnace to the public; but manufacturers, interested in adopting it, will doubtless find in him a friend to the arts, disposed to treat, on liberal conditions, for the communication of such useful processes, the well earned fruits of his ingenious inquiries.

Every kind of bones, employed in close vessels, does not yield a similar kind of coal, this coal varies in quality, according as they employ old or young animals' bones, round or flat, heavy and compact, or spungy and light ones. The analysis of these various kinds of charcoal has made us acquainted with the cause of this difference. It was natural to think, that young animals' bones contained more gelatine than those of old quadrupeds; and, consequently, ought to yield a deeper black and more charcoal. This was an error, for great round bones, such as the femur and tibia of oxen, yield more coal when distilled than similar bones of equal weight taken from calves. The proportion of black charcoal in young animals' bones is only four or five parts in a hundred, while that of old compact bones amounts to forty hundredths of the first weight. There is reason why ivory black is the most intense of all animal blacks. Animal charcoal is a mixture of phosphate of lime, a small quantity of quick lime and coal (or calx of carbon). The property of clarifying liquids depends on the mixture of these four substances, none of which separately enjoys this property so perfectly. Now, as all manufacturers are in the habit of deciding on the quality of their materials, when the bones do not appear to contain much gelatine, they take care to add, in the furnace, soft animal matter, such as clotted blood, tripe or guts, membranes, &c.

This is the reason why many refiners esteem most the black produced by the calcination of blood and potash, in Prussian-blue manufactories.

From the foregoing observations, it is evident, whether animal charcoal is intended for painting or clarifying, that which contains the greater proportion of carbon



carbon is always to be preferred; and this proportion is always easily discovered, by the application of muriatic acid to the coal. This acid dissolves the calcareous salts and the lime; then the purged coal remains alone. It is then dried and weighed: should it equal forty-hundredths of the analysed coal, it is very fit for painting and clarifying; but the painters require it much finer than the refiners.

Many refiners, who make advantageous use of animal black, have wisely judged that it might serve more than once. So that, when it has lost its effect as a filtering clarifier, they wash it well in a great quantity of water, and calcine it again with or without the addition of animal matter. They have remarked, that this coal, twice or thrice calcined, was more advantageous, and clarified syrups better, than that which had been calcined only once. The manufacturers of bone-black are, consequently, interested in buying up the coal from the refiners (after they have made use of it), to calcine it over again.

We have remarked, that bone-black was the better for containing a great quantity of carbon: that is true, but that is not all; it is indispensable that the mixture of these different elements be exact, and, above all, that it be well powdered. For this purpose, some manufacturers make use of a pounding-mill, like the paper-makers; others, mill-stones; and some, cylinders. All these methods are good, and the nature of the situation must decide on which. Now, some manufacturers grind the bone-black dry, while others make use of water; and this latter method is both more expeditious and wholesomer for the workman; after that, it is dried before being offered for sale.

In sugar-houses bone-black is sometimes employed as a simple filter, and in this case they only pour the syrup on the moistened animal coal: but, when required as a clarifier, it must be boiled up with the sugar, in the proportion of one-tenth to the quantity of sugar to be clarified. After the sugar, dissolved in a sufficient quantity of water, has been boiled, and brought to the consistence of syrup, the coal is poured off, little by little, into the basin, by shaking the boiling liquid. It is left seven or eight minutes longer on the fire, and then all is thrown together into

a woollen bag, disposed for that purpose. The syrup at first passes a little coloured by the coal it carries along with it; but then they pour it back into the bag, and it runs out clear.

Syrups worked with coal yield a much more abundant crystallisation, and of a very superior quality, to syrups worked without it.

It is to M. Lowitz we owe the discovery of the property of powdered charcoal, for clarifying animal and vegetable substances; at the same time that it takes away their smell. In 1791 he clarified gum-arabic, gelatine, beer, milk, red wine, vinegar, tincture of cochineal, &c.; but the greater part of these substances had been decomposed. He attenuated the smell of bitumen, flowers of benjoin, bugs, empyrenumatic oils, the infusion of valerian, &c. by the sole use of wood-coal.

In 1810, M. Figuier, professor of chemistry in Montpellier, after repeating M. Lowitz's experiments, tried animal charcoal, and found it possessed a stronger power of clarification than vegetable coal. Since this period, both are employed to keep water fresh at sea, and to purify oil, and water, meat, and fish, in the first stage of putrefaction. They moreover make use of it to render the most corrupt water potable, to clarify honey, syrups, &c.

M. Guilbert, a confectioner in Paris, remarked that wood-charcoal, which had been long moist, and, during this state, exposed to the rays of the sun, clarifies much better than what is pulverized dry, and employed immediately. He advises to leave the charcoal intended for purifying some time in pure water, to grind it in the water, and then expose it to the light, covered an inch deep with this liquid; and to employ it after being drained, but still in a moist state. No one has as yet examined the effect of light on animal charcoal, according to M. Guilbert's process: this experiment, however, is worthy the attention of chemists and manufacturers.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**F**OR the reasons stated in my last paper, it appears expedient, that some modifications should be adopted in the arrangement and delineation of the celestial orbs. Were any scheme of this kind attempted, it would be proper



to proceed on the following principle, among others, viz. to give names to the starry groups from objects which bear the nearest resemblance to the actual figures which appear in the heavens. A great many clusters might be reduced to mathematical figures and diagrams; as these actually appear in the heavens, —triangles, squares, parallelograms, pentagons, crosses, trapeziums, perpendicular and parallel lines, and various combinations of geometrical schemes. It would also be expedient, that as many as possible of the old constellations should be preserved entire; and that those which behoved to be somewhat disarranged should be so divided as that two or more of the new-formed constellations should exactly correspond to one of the old, and *vice versa*.

To any proposal of this kind, however, I am aware that many objections would be raised, particularly that it would introduce confusion into the science of astronomy, especially when references are made to ancient catalogues and observations. It is well known, however, that a similar difficulty has been overcome, in reference to the science of chemistry. The new nomenclature which was intended to express the nature of the substance by the name which is attached to it, though at first scouted by many eminent chemists and philosophers, is now universally adopted, and has introduced both simplicity and precision into the science. The same may be said of the departments of geology, botany, zoology, mineralogy, and meteorology. The principle now proposed, in reference to the constellations, is materially the same as that which led to the adoption of a new chemical nomenclature; and, with regard to the inconveniences attending a new set of terms, it may be observed, in the words of M. Bergman, that "those who are already possessed of knowledge cannot be deprived of it by new terms; and those who have their knowledge to acquire will be enabled, by an improvement in the language of the science, to acquire it sooner."

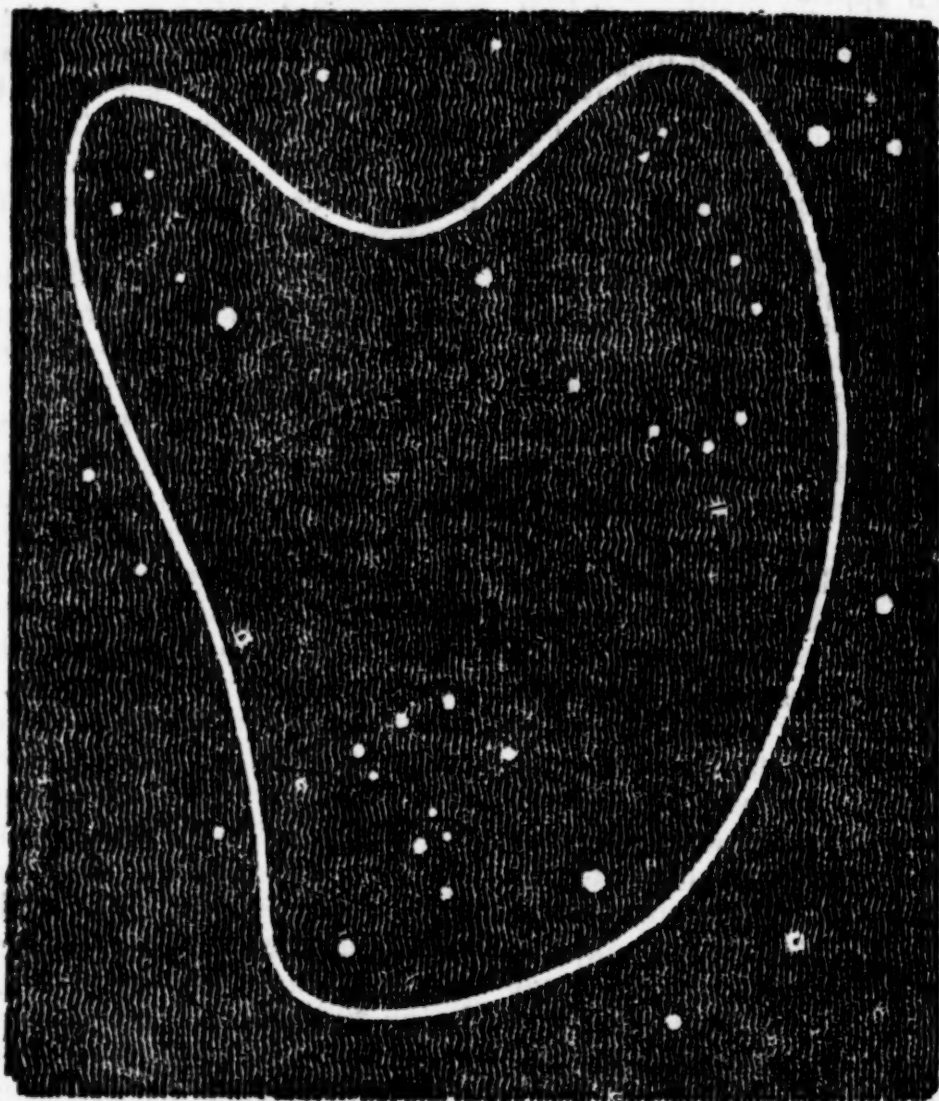
After all, I am far from being sanguine of any new change in this respect being soon attempted. The opposition generally made to every innovation, whether in science or in religion; the high respect in which every thing is held which has the sanction of antiquity; and the difficulty of forming such an arrangement as would combine simplicity with accuracy, and meet the approbation

of all astronomers,—will, perhaps, postpone the attempt to some distant period; though it is an object which, doubtless, deserves a certain degree of consideration from the present cultivators of astronomical science. I would therefore propose, in the mean time, as matters now stand, one or other of the following plans for adoption:—1. That the stars be depicted on celestial globes and planispheres in their true positions, without being connected with any hieroglyphic delineations; the different constellations still retaining their former names. By this plan, the different clusters, not being encumbered and buried as it were in a medley of grotesque and extraneous representations, would appear in their natural simplicity, without distortion and confusion; so that the globe, being rectified to any particular position of the heavens, would appear a *natural* as well as accurate representation of the corresponding orbs in the firmament. To distinguish the boundaries of the constellations, let a dotted line be drawn around them, and each of them receive a very slight tint of colouring, so that their shape and boundary may be distinguished at a glance. Or, 2. Instead of engraving the stars on a white ground as is always done on the globes, let them be engraven on a black or a dark blue ground, so that the several stars may appear as so many white specks, varying in size according to their apparent magnitudes, with a white border (which may be coloured if requisite) around each constellation, to mark its boundaries. On this plan the principal stars in the constellation Orion, with its boundary, would appear nearly as represented below. This mode of delineation, which has been partly adopted in some planispheres, would exhibit the most *natural* representations which can be made on a convex surface of the appearance of the starry sky. I am fully persuaded that globes, with either of these modes of delineations, particularly the last, would be prized by a numerous class of individuals; as I have seldom conversed with any persons on this subject who would not have preferred such a simple and natural delineation to those which are bespattered with the mythological figures. Should it, however, be deemed absolutely necessary, in cases of particular and minute reference, to have globes and planispheres on the common plan, a number of delineations of both kinds might be engraved to suit the taste of different individuals, and those to whom

money

money is no great object, would furnish themselves with one of each description, so that the one globe might prove a mutual assistance to the other. Were any of the above hints judged worthy of

practical application, a variety of minute details in reference to them might be given, which, in the mean time, I deem unnecessary.



I shall add nothing further, at present, but the following general remark. In exhibiting the scenery of nature to juvenile minds by means of pictorial representations, (and much useful knowledge may be conveyed in this way,) it is of the utmost importance that the picture be as true a copy of nature as possible, in order to convey a distinct and well-defined idea of the object intended to be represented; otherwise, many vague conceptions and unnatural associations will be formed, which may afterwards produce much confusion of ideas. On this principle I would condemn the practice followed in some books on astronomy of delineating the *sun* in connexion with a *man's face*, which tends to convey a mean and unnatural idea of that august object. On the same principle, too, we ought to condemn the great majority of those pictorial exhibitions, which are found in our initiatory books of instruction and amusement, many of which contain representations of objects and events "which never did nor can take place," and of real objects in unnatural positions and

relations; to the exclusion of those subjects and natural delineations which might convey the elements of useful knowledge to the youthful mind.

*Perth.*

T. DICK.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

SOME PARTICULARS OF SPANISH AMERICA,  
compiled from SPANISH AUTHORS.

**T**HE Spanish possessions in America occupy a vast tract of country, comprised between  $41^{\circ} 43'$  of south lat. and  $37^{\circ} 48'$  of north lat. and extend about 5000 miles from north to south. They lie partly in North, and partly in South America, and are divided into the following general governments, viz.

The Viceroyalty of Mexico.

The Government of Guatemala.

The Government of Porto Rico.

The Government of the Caraccas.

The Viceroyalty of New Grenada, including the new kingdom of Grenada and Quito.

The Viceroyalty of Peru.

The Viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres.

The Government of Chili.

The Government of the Havannah, including the Floridas.

MEXICO,



MEXICO, or New Spain, generally designates that extensive country which is bounded to the north and south by the 38th and 10th parallels of north lat. which, on the east and south-east, has the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulph of Mexico; and on the west is bounded by the Pacific Ocean. Among the Spanish colonies, Mexico occupies undoubtedly the first rank, both on account of its great population, the number of considerable cities which it contains, its territorial wealth, and the enormous value of its metallic produce.

At present New Spain is divided into the following twelve intendencies, and three provinces; although its ancient divisions are still frequently used in the country:—

The Province of Mexico.  
The Intendency of New Biscay.  
New California.  
Old California.  
The Intendency of Sonora.  
San Luis Potosi.  
Zacatecas.  
Gnadulaxara.  
Guanaxuato.  
Valladolid, or Mechoacan.  
Mexico.  
Puebla.  
Vera Cruz.  
Oaxaca.  
Merida.

About one half of this extensive country is situated within the tropics, while the other half lies within the temperate zone. It is well known, however, that the influence of geographical position on the climate of any country is modified by another cause, of equally powerful operation, viz. the height of the ground above the level of the sea; and that the continent of America is distinguished by its general and prodigious elevation. Nor does the land in Mexico rise in abrupt and mountainous ridges. On the contrary, it has been estimated, that about three-fifths of the country is spread out in extensive plains of from 6000 to 8000 feet in height. In travelling into the interior, either from Acapulco, on the coast of the Pacific, or from Vera Cruz on the eastern shore, the land rises to its height gradually, and the whole country is laid out in vast and uniform plains; which, from their forming so perfect a level, have received the denomination of Table Land. These plains rise to the height of 6000 and 8000 feet above the level of the surrounding seas, which is equal to some of the summits of the Alps, such as Mount

Cenis, St. Gothard, or the Great St. Bernard.

From this singular form of the ground, it happens that the coasts alone possess a hot climate adapted for the productions of the West Indies. The mean temperature of the plains which lie within the tropics, and which are not elevated above the sea more than 984 feet, is about 77° of Fahrenheit, or about 16° above the mean heat of Naples. The climate of these tropical countries, more especially in the cities, is exceedingly fatal to Europeans, who are liable, on their first landing, to the terrible malady of the yellow fever. The western declivity of the Cordillera of Mexico, and the shores of the south sea from Acapulco to the ports of Colima and San Blas, are among the hottest and most unhealthy places in the south. The port of Acapulco, more especially, is frequently fatal to visitors landing from Europe, or to merchants who descend from the cool and salubrious temperature of the Table Land, to breathe the hot and tainted atmosphere of the coast.

On the declivity of the Andes, at the height of from 4000 to 5000 feet, there reigns perpetually a soft spring temperature, which never varies more than 7° or 9° of Fahrenheit; the mean heat of the whole year is from 68° to 70°.

The third division of the climate comprehends the plains which are elevated 7000 feet above the level of the sea. This is the height of the city of Mexico, where in summer the thermometer seldom rises above 75°, while in winter it ranges between 55° and 70°. The mean temperature of the whole Table Land is 62°, which is about equal to the temperature of Rome. The plains, which rise above the height of 8000 feet, possess, though within the tropics, a rude and disagreeable climate, even to an inhabitant of the north.

Towards the west the descent from the Table Land is much more steep than towards the east. Setting out from the city of Mexico, which is situated at nearly an equal distance from the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, towards the east, on the road to Vera Cruz, the traveller advances 180 miles before a single valley occurs, of which the bottom does not rise 3280 feet above the level of the sea. In the opposite direction, from Mexico to Acapulco, the road descends the same depth in the space of fifty miles. The eastern declivity of the

the Andes is so regular and uniform, that when once the traveller begins to descend from the great central plain, he continues his descent until he arrives at the eastern coast. The western coast is furrowed by four very remarkable longitudinal valleys, of which the respective heights above the level of the sea are 3217, 1685, 557, 518 feet. The road towards Asia, from Mexico, thus differs from the road towards Europe. For the space of about 220 miles, the distance in a straight line from Mexico to Acapulco, there is a continual ascent and descent, and every instant the traveller arrives from a cold climate to regions excessively hot. On the contrary, of the 250 miles from Mexico to Vera Cruz, the greater part belongs to the great central plain, which extends, with little interruption, from the eighteenth to the fortieth degree of north latitude, a distance nearly equal to that of the town of Lyons from the tropic of Cancer. The rest of the road is a continued and laborious descent. To such of our readers as consider this singular configuration of the ground, it must be obvious that a country so elevated, and to be reached only by a

continued ascent through difficult roads, must abound in defensive military positions, and that with the least degree of skill on the part of its defenders, it could not be conquered but at such an expense of blood as no state could afford to lavish away in its purchase.

Mexico, from its position between Europe and Asia, appears admirably adapted for carrying on an extensive commerce with both continents, five or six weeks being sufficient for communicating with either; while the country, from its diversified climate, would yield the various produce both of the warm and temperate regions, and would thus supply in abundance the materials of an extensive exchange with other countries. The mountains contain ores of every kind of metal, and there are abundant mines, not only of the precious metals, but also of copper, lead, tin, alum, vitriol, and different sorts of precious stones. Among the forest trees are the cedar, Basil wood, mahogany, and every sort of timber, either for use or ornament.

The following is an account of the most remarkable towns in Mexico, or New Spain:—

|  | Chief Towns.  | Population. | Above the Level of the Sea. |
|--|---|-------------|-----------------------------|
| Intendency of Mexico.<br>Population 1,511,800.     | Mexico the capital .....  | 137,000     | 7470 feet                   |
|  | Queretaxo .....   | 35,000      | 6489                        |
| Intendency of Puebla.<br>Population 813,000.       | La Puebla de los Angeles....  | 67,000      | 7381                        |
|  | Cholula .....   | 16,000      |                             |
| Intendency of Guanaxuato.<br>Population 517,000.   | Guanaxuato, including the<br>population of miners in the<br>suburbs ..... | 70,600      | 6636                        |
| Intendency of Valladolid.<br>Population 376,400.   | Valladolid, a fine climate ....   | 18,000      | 6396                        |
| Intendency of Guadaluaxara.<br>Population 650,500. | Guadaluaxara .....  | 19,500      |                             |
| Intendency of Zacatecas.<br>Population 153,000.    | Zacatecas, the most cele-<br>brated mining place ....                     | 33,000      |                             |
| Oaxaca or Guaxaca.<br>Population 534,000.          | Oaxaca .....  | 24,000      |                             |
| Merida.<br>Population 465,000.                     | Merida .....  | 10,000      |                             |
| Vera Cruz.<br>Population 156,000.                  | Vera Cruz .....   | 16,000      |                             |
|  | Xalapa, fine climate .....  | 13,000      | 4264                        |
| San Luis Potosi.<br>Population 334,900.            | San Luis Potosi.....  | 12,000      |                             |

Durango,



|   |                 |        |
|---|-----------------|--------|
| Durango.<br>Population 159,700.               | Durango .....   | 12,000 |
|   | Chihuahua ..... | 11,600 |
| Sonora.<br>Population 121,400.                | Culiacan .....  | 10,800 |
|   | Sonora .....    | 6,400  |
| Province of New Mexico.<br>Population 40,200. | Santa Fe .....  | 3,600  |
|   | Tuos .....      | 8,900  |

The Californias contain a population of about 25,000, who live in scattered settlements and villages.

In the extensive province of the Caraccas are included five other subordinate provinces or governments; namely, the province of Venezuela in the centre; the government of Maracaibo on the west; Guiana on the south; the government of Cumana on the east; and the island of Margaretta on the north-east. It is bounded on the north from the Cape de Vela, to the point of Paria, by the Carribean sea; on the east by the Atlantic; on the south by Dutch Guiana; and on the west, by the kingdom of Santa Fé. From its position, which is between the twelfth degree of N. lat. and the equator, this country might be expected to be subject to a scorching sun, and to be scarcely habitable on account of its excessive heat. In many parts, however, more especially towards the interior, the heat is tempered by the elevation of the ground; so that the inhabitants enjoy a pleasant medium between the opposite extremes of heat and cold. They are indebted for this singularity of temperature to a chain of the Andes, of moderate height; and in breadth, generally from about twenty to forty leagues, which traverses the whole extent of their country, winding in a direction, generally, from east to west; and, finally, loses itself in the island of Trinidad. The elevation of this chain varies in different parts, and those inequalities of surface give rise to such varieties of temperature, that numerous diversities of the vegetable tribes, which in other countries grow to maturity under very different degrees of latitude, are brought together and flourish in this more favoured spot. To the north of these mountains, in the great valley of Oronoco, by which river they are bounded to the south; immense plains stretch out on a dead level, for several hundred miles; and here the heat is intense, sometimes rising to 115 degrees of fahrenheit. On these plains grow a tall and rank herbage, on which numerous herds of cattle are fed, and these constitute the principal wealth of the landed proprietors of these desert

tracks. The aspect of the country is agreeably diversified by lakes and rivers. Of the lakes, those of Maracaibo and Valencia are the largest: the breadth of the former is fifty leagues, and its length thirty; the latter is fourteen leagues in breadth and six in length. Every part of the country abounds in rivers, which, if they have not a sufficient quantity of water for navigation, would, however, afford a far greater quantity for irrigation than is at present required for this purpose by the indolent inhabitants of this fertile country. We have already mentioned that a ridge of the Andes, of moderate elevation, runs through the whole of the Caraccas, in a winding course, from east to west. This range is the highest ground in the country, and, consequently, forms the dividing ridge between the streams which run south and those which run north. The latter rise on the northern declivity of these mountains, and fall into the Carribean sea. The principal of these are the Guiges, Zocuyo, Aroa, Yasacuy, Tuy, Unara, Neveri, and Manzanares. Their course is generally down a channel of considerable declivity, and is, therefore, rapid; and their banks are so high, that they form a natural barrier against the irruption of the stream, so that it seldom overflows. All the rivers which have their rise on the southern declivity of these mountains run southward, and descend into the common channel of the great Oronoco, into which flow all the waters of that vast valley which is bounded on the north by the ridge of mountains already mentioned, and on the south by the ridge which divides the streams that fall into the Oronoco from those which fall into the Amazon, or Maranon. As these rivers have their course through level plains, their beds are shallower than those which run down the declivity of the mountains; and in the rainy season, accordingly, they mingle their waters during a great part of the year, and resemble rather one vast sea than rivers which have overflowed their banks. The most considerable of those rivers which fall into the Oronoco are the Mamo, the Pariagon and Pao, the Chivatu and Zoa, the Cachimamo,

Cachimamo, the Aracay, the Manapira and Espino; and, lastly, the great river Apura, which enters the Oronoco by a variety of channels, and which, with its numerous tributary streams, inundates, during the rainy season, a great proportion of the country through which it flows. This inundation covers a larger space, as the rivers approach the ocean; and, at the mouth of the Oronoco, the flat country presents a vast sea of fresh water, to the extent of nearly six hundred miles. The rise of the rivers commence in April; and, about October, they begin to retire from the flat country, and continue falling till the end of February, when they generally are at the lowest.

The population of the Caraccas is chiefly concentrated on the northern declivity of the mountains which traverse the country: the principal towns are also established in this quarter; these are Caraccas, the capital, containing 34,000 inhabitants, and situated in  $10^{\circ} 31'$  N. lat., at an elevation of 460 toises, which secures it against the scorching heats usual in the tropical regions. Cumana, containing 24,000 inhabitants, on the level of the Carribean sea, in  $10^{\circ} 20'$  W. lat. Porto Cabello, 7,500; Valencia, 6,500; Maracay, 8,400; Guira, 6000; Tulermo, 8000; Victoria, 7,800; Cozo, 10,000; Curora, 6,200; Barquisimato, 11,300; Tocuyo, 10,000; and Gunasa, with a population of 12,300 inhabitants, situated in  $8^{\circ} 14'$  N. lat. and 279 miles S.W. from Caraccas.

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*For the Monthly Magazine.*

PHILOSOPHICAL VIEWS OF THE EIGHTEENTH  
CENTURY.  
OF LITERATURE.

**T**HE industry of literary men was chiefly employed in diffusing the stock of knowledge previously acquired. The acquisitions of learning were trifling, compared with those monumental masses of erudition collected in the two preceding ages. Discoveries in science were limited to experiments in chemistry, of which the results were unforeseen. In poetry, there was a great dearth of originality throughout the whole period: in the department of the drama, it was below mediocrity. In philosophy, we doubt much if any thing effectual was done, but the art of communicating information was brought to such perfection, that the purest models of philosophical composition may be found in the English writers who flourished during the eighteenth century.

It was a period, during which authors less applied to literature for its own sake than as a profession; and, to this cause, we would ascribe that race of literary dictators who have domineered, in their respective ages, with all the arrogance of legitimate despots. The first of these, both in rank and character, was undoubtedly Pope the poet, a man of some elegance of imagination, of a delicate perception of propriety, and with a mind so well disciplined in classical literature as to become, in himself, the most perfect example of a classic writer that the moderns have produced. The polish, the perspicuity, and the sprightliness, of his verses attracted many readers; and his painful sensibility to criticism provoked him to retaliate with all the spleen and spite of a temper constitutionally vindictive and rendered querulous by infirmity. The ability with which he revenged the strictures of his adversaries raised him to the summit of authority; and he exercised his power with the merciless enmity of offended vanity and the consciousness of superiority. He was not, however, a professed critic; and his influence on the taste of the age was shown rather by the number of the imitators of his style than by the precepts he delivered. Several of his works were deservedly regarded as models of their kind; but none of them belongs to the highest class of poetry, and they have, in general, already passed the meridian of their celebrity. The *Dunciad*, for example, is never now read, unless when put into the hands of the schoolboy by his tutor, with an eulogium on the genius of Pope and Addison.

Dr. Johnson may be considered as the natural successor to Pope. He was first brought into notice by an attempt in that line of art in which the other excelled; and his effort is a proof how little of the native talent of a poet is requisite to form an eminent one of the school of Pope. *The London* of Johnson was greatly recommended by the bard of Twickenham; and, it must be allowed, that, although but a coarse performance, the unwieldy doctor has darted the shafts of antient malice with considerable dexterity against the vice and follies of his own time. As the author grew into repute, he became distinguished for the ponderosity of his manner of writing, and the dogmatism of his apophthegms in private life: perhaps, to the latter peculiarity, he was more indebted for the distinction he enjoyed than to the productions of his pen, for his works are fast sinking into oblivion.



We have never met with man or woman, who, on their conscience, could say that they had read twenty successive pages of the *Rambler* at one sitting. His *Lives of the Poets* have, by all judicious critics, long been condemned as singular specimens of audacious petulance: and *Rasselas*, which may still be seen occasionally on the tables of well-regulated families, is remarkable for the absurdity of the incidents and the lugubrious pomposity of its moral reflections. Of all the works of this colossus of learning, his dictionary alone survives; but, in every quality, for which it was originally held up to admiration, it has been wonderfully surpassed by Jamieson's Dictionary of the Scottish Language. Johnson's has been too long allowed an inordinate share of public applause, and it is high time that this great pumpkin of words should be cut up.

Towards the close of his pontificate, periodical criticism had become general, and a number of anonymous writers arose, who, from the security of concealment, vindicated the national taste from the corruptions of the mannerists; so that, about the end of the century, the pledge of a better and more natural style of composition was given in different publications; and the cycle, which began with admiring the *townliness* of Pope, terminated in confessing that there was more genuine poetry in the *villagery* of Cowper. It would, however, be unjust to deny to Thomson and Gray merit of the highest kind in their respective compositions; and, in Goldsmith, there are many touches of intense pathos united with a charming felicity; to which, in his poetry, those of Pope have nothing equal; and, in prose, can all the somniferous tones of Johnson produce any thing so ingenuous as the style of his *Vicar of Wakefield*?

We are inclined to ascribe to the introduction of periodical anonymous criticism of England, the establishment of one of the greatest organs of liberty that the world ever enjoyed. Men, who would shrink from the degradation of being regarded as literary gladiators, do not hesitate, in the reviews, to vindicate taste and science from the arrogance of lettered dogmatism, or the pretensions of vulgar impudence; while the merits of true genius are more effectually allowed than when sheltered beneath the insulting condescensions of patronage. We do not, however, advocate the offences which the anonymous critics so often commit both against good manners and

character; but the literary man, who has any respect for himself, ought never to reply to the unknown. He should remember, that the public regard authors as a class of persons devoted to amuse them, and their quarrels as the most entertaining of all their performances.

The department of history was cultivated with more success during the eighteenth century than any other branch of literature. Antiquity can boast of no superiors to the general and disquisitions Robertson, the acute and ingenious Hume, or the gorgeous and excursive Gibbon. These great men, with their immediate followers, have so exhausted the stores of former antiquaries, and adorned all the greatest topics of historical research, that no candidate for contemporary distinction will, for a long time, be advised to attempt the composition of history.

When we observed that discoveries in science were limited to experiments in chemistry, we did not mean to exclude those of *political economy*—that science of the eighteenth century; for we are not convinced that those *grand* truths which have been evolved in the multifarious disquisitions of the students, are entitled to any thing beyond the name of facts previously well known in the practice and dealings of men of the world. The writings of Dr. Adam Smith are among the finest specimens of the art of diffusing knowledge as it was cultivated in the eighteenth century, for he has condensed in them a variety of reading in so able a manner, that, without a particle of originality, his *Enquiry into the Wealth of Nations* is one of the most seemingly original in the language. The principle of Malthus's *Essay on Population* will be found in the works of Sir William Petty, who, by his successful procurement of the forfeited estates of the Irish gentry, laid the foundations of the statesman-family of Landsdown. The science of political economy, as it was taught in the course of the eighteenth century, may be said to have had for its object, first, that mankind should not be influenced by their natural feelings and appetites; and second, that governments should do nothing for their people, but allow the people to do all for themselves. It would pluck out the hearts of subjects and cut off the hands of kings. The consequence of this has been, a prodigious ferment in the notions of the world, with respect to all the most sacred and some of the most indispensable institutions; and the argument has been



carried so far, as to be applicable to the justification of the most odious crimes.

But the evils of the ogre philosophy of political economy have been surpassed by the calamities resulting from the enquiries respecting the principles of government. It would seem almost that literature can only be of speculative utility. The world had heard so much about the principles of government and of legislation, that it forgot they were effects, and not causes, of the social union. The wants and wishes of society naturally work upwards; and governments and legislators are thus constrained to carry into execution the desires of the people. But this, towards the close of the century, had been overlooked by the theatrical writers, and the people were so mistaught as to believe they could go out of their old habits and invest themselves with a system of government different from what their necessities required; while the rulers, with the natural jealousy of their station, refused to allow the people to be judges of the expedients of government. It is sufficient to allude to the consequences of this effect of the political disquisitions which form so large a portion of the literature of the eighteenth century.

The literature of that period was distinguished by another peculiarity, independent of its practical effects. Other ages and nations had afforded examples of authors publishing under assumed names; but it was reserved for the learning of England to produce, in the same age, two of the most extraordinary literary impostors in the history of mankind, M'Pherson and Chatterton. It is no longer to be denied, that there does exist among the highlanders of Scotland a strain of poetry similar in character to that which M'Pherson has given to the world as translations; and that they repeat, with enthusiasm, songs and fragments of verse which unbroken tradition ascribes to Ossian the son of Fingal. But the effrontery that could tax the credulity of the world to believe that poems, equal in magnitude to the entire works of Homer and Milton, existed, in the mouths of the illiterate Celts; and, in such a manner, that the whole of the different fragments could be gathered together from different parts of the country and adjusted into their respective proper places; was only inferior to the divine advent of Mahomet. Chatterton's trick was but that of an ingenious boy; and the imposition was supported by the difficulties

which the orthography placed in the way of detecting the incoherent succession of the verses. Had any one attempted to translate *the Battle of Hastings* into modern English, the imposition would have required no other exposure.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**T**HE act of union between the Lutheran and Calvinist Churches in the Bavarian Circle of the Rhine, was confirmed at Munich by the king on the 16th October, 1818. The chief contents of this document relate to the following points:—

**A. General regulations.**—The two confessions are fraternally united under the name of the Protestant Evangelical Christian Church. It has no other basis of faith than the Holy Scriptures.

**B. Religious doctrine.**—It declares the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper to be a festival in commemoration of Jesus Christ. Confession is a self-examination before partaking the Lord's Supper; it is, therefore, no longer called Confession, but Preparation.

With respect to predestination and elective grace, the church expresses its conviction, that God has destined all men for salvation, and does not withhold from them the means of attaining it.

It recognizes a sacrament of nomination, but does not deem baptism essential to salvation.

From these few main principles all the other rules for the conduct of divine worship are deduced; and are subdivided into five heads:

**C. Rites and liturgy.**

**D. Religious scholastic instruction.**

**E. Property of the church; its union, administration, and application.**

**F. Constitution of the church.**

**G. Religious discipline.**

On the foregoing principles, the royal rescript, of the 16th October, declares the union of the Protestant Confessions in the Circle of the Rhine to be legally accomplished; and this commencement of an incorporation or consolidation of the established Protestant Churches will probably be extended over the greater part of Germany and Switzerland.

It deserves attention from statesmen in our own country, and is adapted to serve as a model for the union of the Anglican and Scottish Churches. The principles of agreement are very simple, yet they comprize the result of the more popular controversies which have been waged between Protestants; and each party quietly drops that point of insistence in which it has been found vulnerable;



ble; consubstantiation vanishes in the definition of the eucharist; the absolving power of the priest vanishes in the definition of confession; the motive for persecution vanishes in the doctrine of universal restitution; and the frivolous ceremony of baptism is reduced to its natural insignificance.

Suppose a similar union of the established persuasions to be accomplished in this country, it is probable, that the mass of dissent, and of consequent disloyalty, would be reduced more than one half: the Catholics, indeed, would find themselves further than ever from a comprehension; the Unitarians would not despair; the Calvinists, Methodists, and Evangelical Christians, would find large portions of their respective bodies ripe for the inclusion. Only the baptists would think their ground of separation as tenable as ever; but, as no obstacle is opposed to the administration of private infant or adult baptism, and as this neither entitles to, nor excludes from communion, even the baptist would hardly be able to persist in rational hostility to such a church.

The proper method of bringing on the change seems to consist (1) in repealing the act of uniformity; (2) in calling a convocation of the two established churches to confer on the terms of what may be called a spiritual intermarriage. This was, indeed, attempted in vain, by conferences at Breda previously to the restoration. The prejudices, not only of the people, but of the clergy, were at that time very strong; and political faction was unfavourably disposed to conniving at a coalition. Nor was a large independent literary public extant, whose suffrage would influence the practical negotiators. The present time, therefore, is far better adapted to a smooth accomplishment of this desirable union.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*  
SIR,

I BEG leave to correct a few errors which appear in my communication on swimming, in page 317 of your number for November.

1st. In the introduction, I noticed not only those who were drowned from indiscreet bathing, but the drowned from all other causes.

The next error runs thus, "When the vital action in the lungs was exhausted, I threw my head back, thereby elevating the nostrils, and inhaled fresh air." Instead of which, read, "When the vital fluid in the lungs was exhausted, I

threw my head back, thereby elevating the nostrils, and inhaled."

In page 319, column 1, line 17, for "ascertained," read "said."

The last error represents the man leaping, feet foremost, into Copner pool, near Eccleshall, (for that is the name of this lake, if I spell it right.) Since my communication, I have seen my friend, who, I said, witnessed this disaster: he told me, I had misrepresented that part of the affair, that, instead of leaping, he walked in; and, in extricating one foot which was deep in the clay, the other sunk still further in. The descent was very gradual, so that he was a considerable distance from the edge when he was enveloped by the water.

W. BLOOR.

*Paul-street; Nov. 17, 1818.*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IN my endeavours to exhibit to the public the future prospects of the country with respect to its finances, it becomes necessary to take a view, not only of the annual expenditure and income, but to give a full detail of the ways and means by which the deficiency is made up.

Mr. Vansittart, on opening his budget on the 20th of April, stated the annual charges for the two years 1817 and 1818 to be as under:—

|  | For 1818.  | For 1817.         |
|--|------------|-------------------|
| Army .....                               | 8,970,000  | 9,412,373         |
| Navy .....                               | 6,456,800  | 7,596,022         |
| Ordnance .....                           | 1,245,600  | 1,270,690         |
| Miscellaneous ....                       | 1,720,000  | 1,795,000         |
|  | 18,392,400 | 20,074,085        |
| Interest on Exchequer Bills .....        | 2,000,000  | 2,230,000         |
| Sinking Fund on ditto .....              | 560,000    |                   |
|  | 20,952,400 | 22,304,085        |
| Subsidy to Spain ..                      | 400,000    | Deduct            |
| Deficiency of ways & means for 1817 .... | 259,686    | 21,612,086        |
|  |            | Shews a saving of |
|  | 21,612,086 | 691,999           |

By this we see that, notwithstanding the reduction of the army and navy, our savings are only about 700,000l.; and that, by an act of last sessions, 1,000,000l. is to be expended for building new churches, the providing for which the minister has postponed.

That a great reduction ought and must be made in the expenditure of the navy, army, and ordnance, I shall hereafter shew. Next year, in the interest and

and sinking fund of Exchequer Bills a reduction will take place. At present I shall only proceed to shew what ways and means the minister has adopted to raise the above sum of 21,612,086*l*.

How the deficiency in the ways and means of last year arose, is shewn in the eleventh report of the Select Committee of Finance in the House of Commons. They state the estimated produce of the receipt of the revenue of 1817, and the actual receipts from returns made by the proper offices, as under:—

|                     | <i>Estimate.</i> | <i>Actual Receipt.</i> |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Customs .....       | £9,340,657       | 9,761,480              |
| Excise .....        | 22,591,364       | 19,726,297             |
| Assessed Taxes..... | 7,136,864        | 7,290,849              |
| Stamps .....        | 6,132,080        | 6,337,420              |
| Post Office .....   | 1,485,500        | 1,338,000              |
| Miscellaneous ....  | 245,000          | 492,872                |

46,931,465 44,946,919

|  |   |   |           |
|--|---|---|-----------|
| Unapplied War<br>Duties and Pro-<br>perty Tax .... | } | — | 2,330,536 |
|  |   |   |           |

47,277,455

|                    |           |           |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Irish Revenue .... | 4,973,899 | 4,388,005 |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|

51,905,364 51,665,460  
51,665,460

Deficient .. 239,304

This deficiency, although not the exact sum, approximates sufficiently to shew how the deficit in the ways and means arises; and, although there appears clearly a defalcation of 2,500,000*l*. on the whole of the permanent taxes, and that the revenue of Ireland is evidently decreasing, yet the committee labour hard to prove, that the future revenue will come up to their estimate. They also seem to forget that the great deficiency is in the Excise, a revenue which must ever depend, in a great degree, on consumption, and which, in the present state of the country, cannot be expected to increase rapidly. Even if the revenue of the year 1818 has increased in the manner represented by the ministerial prints, it is scarcely probable it will be permanent.

The 21,612,000*l*. which forms the whole annual charge, the minister thus provides for,—

|                                 |            |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| Annual Taxes .....              | £3,000,000 |
| Excise War Duties continued ..  | 3,500,000  |
| Profit on Lotteries.....        | 250,000    |
| Arrears of Property Tax .....   | 250,000    |
| Old Stores .....                | 250,000    |
| Profit on Exchequer Bills ..... | 21,448     |

7,271,448

|                       |            |
|-----------------------|------------|
| Brought up.....       | 7,271,448  |
| Loan .....            | 3,000,000  |
| Exchequer Bills ..... | 11,000,000 |

21,271,448

The loan was so closely connected with the plan of the minister for funding 27,272,700*l*. Exchequer Bills, as to present a very complicated system of finance, which it is proper fully to explain.

Every person subscribing 11*l*. payable by fixed instalments, and transferring 100*l*. three per cent. annuities, into a new stock of three and a-half per cent. annuities, and also subscribing 100*l*. in Exchequer Bills, into the three per cent. annuities, shall receive for the 11*l*. money, 12*l*. in the new three and a-half per cent. annuity; for his 100*l*. three per cent. whether consolidated or reduced, 88*l*. in the said three and a-half per cent. annuity; and, for his 100*l*. Exchequer Bill, 68*l*. in the three per cent. annuities reduced, and 68*l*. in the three per cent. annuities consolidated.

By this arrangement it is evident, that the stock transferred from the three per cent. annuity to the three and a-half per cent. causes no increase of the funded debt: but the case is very different as to the Exchequer Bill; and, for every 100*l*. taken off the unfunded debt, 136*l*. is added to the funded debt.

It now, therefore, remains to show, what effect this will have on the joint debts. As far as respects the unfunded debt, the minister's plan was evidently to take out of circulation a certain quantity of Exchequer Bills, to enable him to issue new bills for the service of the present year, which he has done to the amount of 11,000,000*l*.; and which, when this operation is complete, will bring the unfunded debt to the following:—

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Exchequer Bills out Jan. 1,<br>1818 ..... | £56,729,400 |
| Treasury Debt, English and<br>Irish ..... | 7,326,321   |
| Army Debt .....                           | 850,590     |
| Navy Debt .....                           | 1,614,105   |
| Ordnance .....                            | 169,895     |
| Barracks .....                            | 2,515       |

66,681,626

The estimated unfunded debt, Jan.  
1, 1818, by Mr.

Grant's statement, was only ..63,732,080

Increase..... 2,949,546

Add Exchequer Bills to be issued for the service of 1818 11,000,000

77,681,626  
Brought



Brought forward .....77,681,626  
 Deduct Exchequer Bills to be  
 funded by this operation.....27,272,630

The Unfunded Debt, Jan. 1,  
 1819, will be .....50,408,996  
 By this operation, it is evident the  
 funded debt will be increased as  
 under:—

Total Funded Debt, Jan. 1,  
 1818 .....776,742,403  
 By 37,272,630l. Exchequer  
 Bills, transferred into three  
 per cent. Annuities, at 136  
 per cent. ....34,948,160

Will be, Jan. 1, 1819 .....811,790,563  
 Unfunded Debt at the same  
 period ..... 50,408,996

862,239,559

These joint debts, as appear by the  
 returns made to the House of Commons,  
 Jan. 1, 1818, were,—

Funded .....776,742,403  
 Unfunded ..... 66,681,626

843,424,029

But, from the above, must be deducted  
 the stock which will be purchased by  
 the sinking fund, the state of which it  
 will be now proper to notice.

The actual sinking fund for England  
 and Ireland, and on the imperial and  
 Portuguese loans, was, on the 1st Jan.  
 1818, 13,989,736l.

To which, we should have to add,  
 the growing interest for the year; but,  
 as the minister has thought proper to  
 take the whole additional charge for his  
 new loans from the sinking fund, which  
 still rather exceed the growing interest,  
 we may fairly estimate the produce of  
 that fund applicable to the reduction of  
 the national debt at 14,000,000l., and  
 which, taking the current average price  
 of stock at 70 per cent. will reduce the  
 debt, in the course of the year, as under,—

Gross funded debt .....811,790,563  
 Will be redeemed ..... 20,000,000

Leaves the funded debt.....791,790,563  
 Unfunded ..... 50,408,996

842,199,559

And even, with all the efforts of our  
 boasted sinking fund, produces a reduc-  
 tion of 1,224,476 only.

It is evident the present system can-  
 not continue, and that the minister,  
 although sorely against his will, must  
 reduce his army, reduce the expenditure  
 of the navy, reduce the interest of the

national debt, and part of the civil ex-  
 penditure. In what points these reduc-  
 tions can be made, I shall next endea-  
 vour to point out. R.

### *To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**I**N *the Portfolio*, a monthly miscel-  
 lany for May last, published in Phi-  
 ladelphia and London, there is an inter-  
 esting review of Aly Bey's Travels. The  
 writer says, "Aly Bey has rectified  
 various errors in the common maps of  
 Marocco. The river Luccos, for in-  
 stance, *flows to the south*, and not to the  
 north of Alcasser; and the city of Fez,  
 according to Aly Bey, is situated in  
 34° 6' north latitude; and not as laid  
 down in the maps of Arrowsmith,  
 Rennel, Delille, Golbery, &c." If,  
 however, he had given himself the  
 trouble to consult the map of West Bar-  
 bary, in Jackson's Account of Marocco,  
 &c. &c. (which is by far the most accu-  
 rate extant, and whose geographical  
 orthography has been adopted in all the  
 best modern maps,) he would have seen  
 that Fez is in 34° north latitude, and  
 that the river Elkos, or Luccos, is de-  
 scribed (in that map, which was pub-  
 lished several years before Aly Bey's  
 travels,) as *running south of Alcasser*.

In describing the funeral cry at  
 Marocco, the editor, or reviewer, im-  
 presses his reader with an idea that this  
 funeral cry is that of the Moors; whereas  
 it is no such thing, it is the practice of the  
 Jews, only in West Barbary, to cry Ah!  
 Ah! and lacerate their faces with their  
 finger nails; after which they wash,  
 drink brandy, and enjoy themselves!  
 The large sea in the interior of Africa,  
 described by Aly Bey to be without any  
 communication with the ocean, had been  
 described also (years before Aly Bey's  
 Travels were published,) by Jackson in  
 his Account of Marocco, &c. &c. third  
 edition, page 309; and called, *first by*  
*him, Bahar Soudan*; and represented as  
 a sea having decked vessels on it.

Mr. Park, in his second journey, calls  
 this sea the Bahar Sefeena, without,  
 however, informing the public, or know-  
 ing, that *the Bahar Sefeena is an Arabic*  
*expression, implying a sea of ships, or a*  
*sea where ships are found*; and the situa-  
 tion he places it in coincides exactly  
 with Jackson's prior description. There  
 are, thus, *three concurrent testimonies* of  
 the situation of the Bahar Soudan or sea  
 of Soudan, first noticed by Jackson,  
 and

and since confirmed by Aly Bey and Park. There is an able discussion of this subject in the new Supplement to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, article Africa, page 104 and 105.

EL HAGE HAMED EL WANGARY.  
*Liverpool, Dec. 7, 1818.*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**C**ONCURRING perfectly, in the abstract, with the sentiments lately expressed by several of your correspondents, that the sum of agricultural comforts and happiness would be increased by THE MULTIPLICATION OF SMALL FARMS;—however I may differ in opinion from the popular sentiment as to the expediency of their more general adoption, as the supplies to the public markets are concerned in the question, under the established agricultural regime; where so great a disproportion of the produce is now consumed at home by scarcely half-employed agricultural horses and family establishments, for want of the due combinations in both the internal and external economy, to bring in every thing to the best advantage, which characterize farms of greater extent;—I have the pleasure of announcing to you, that a new system of hydro-agriculture and poultry farming has been conceived and arranged, and is now in a forward state of preparation for bringing before the tribunal of the public, with a view of ascertaining their sentiments upon it. Of this new system, as affording an enlarged scope of employment to the present unfortunate excess of agricultural labour in the market, (by dismissing the use of horses altogether, and by employing human labour, advantageously exerted through newly invented mechanical means, in their stead,) as well as raising a more abundant produce of the earth thereby; it is hoped the whole community will presently find the advantage, as fast as it is brought to its bearings, by establishments being constituted upon its principles.

The advantages resulting to the public from a double produce off the same land are so obvious, they need only to be mentioned. That a double pecuniary produce from his farm being had by the tenant, (at a double expense in its cultivation,) would be equally advantageous to him as a professional individual, a brief explanation may suffice.

—Taking the old calculation that a farm ought to produce three rents in its gross produce; one for the landlord, another for the expenses of its cultivation, and the third for the maintenance of the tenant's family; if we state this gross produce at 30*l.* this gives 10*l.* to each item; whereas, the gross produce being doubled produces 60*l.*: so that, by allotting to the landlord his 10*l.* as before, and charging the doubled expenses as 20*l.*, these two sums, added together, make but 30*l.*; thus leaving the remaining 30*l.* as the profit to the tenant, instead of his former 10*l.*—treble his former profit. Again, the portion of capital absorbed in the dead stock of the corn-farmer, his wagon, carts, ploughs, harrows, drags, and agricultural horses, is considerable; and his returns upon his circulating capital are only annual; but that employed in his cattle-stock is slower in its returns still, particularly if he goes through with the concern, and is breeder and grazier too: whereas, it is the characteristic of the small stock, proposed to be cultivated under the new regime—pigs, poultry, rabbits, pigeons,—(and game, if legislative arrangements are made to countenance this idea, as being alike favorable to the interests of the citizen, in being thus enabled to obtain a favorite article without having recourse to surreptitious means of even purchasing it; and to the country gentleman, desirous of preserving the game upon his estate for his amusement, as well as its intrinsic value in other respects,)—that the expense of stocking a poultry-farm with the parent pairs of each kind necessary to begin with is small; the rapid fecundity of their respective natures so soon multiplying itself into any desired extent of stock, and the returns upon them being so incomparably quick, in comparison with the larger animals; so that these fundamental advantages will bring the competition for the occupancy of these kinds of farms within the reach of thousands, who were before excluded from aspiring to the tenantry of even a small corn and cattle farm, from the want of capital to manage it.

The interests of the soil will also be consulted, in this arrangement, beyond all former example: when it is mentioned, in general terms, (as the confined limits allotted to a miscellaneous article in a Magazine do not admit of going into details,) that all the powers of the four elements of vegetable luxuriance—water,



—water, sun, manure, and the pulverization of the soil, will be endeavoured to be brought into action to the best advantage, in combination with each other, on the one hand; and on the other, that nearly the whole produce of the heavy green crops to be produced off the land in quick succession, in virtue of the garden-like arrangements made for that purpose, will be constantly consumed upon the soil by the large live stock contemplated to be kept; and the rich manure, in itself more peculiarly appropriate to the smaller species of stock, will be further enlarged in quantity by the addition of the rich articles of high feeding, about to be bought in for fattening them off for market. These will present inherent advantages in this system, as relate to the interests of the soil, which will leave both corn-growing and cattle-feeding far behind.

How greatly then the value of the estates of the landed interest is likely to be enhanced by the adoption of a system which not only improves their intrinsic value, but their extrinsic relations also,—as virtually converting the outskirts of an estate into homestead land, and bringing small tracks of ground within the pale of that advantageous cultivation which has hitherto been wanting to them;—and, as such, inviting a proportionable number of competitors, either for their sale or tenantry, eagle-eyed interest will not be long in finding out. Nor have the interests of the capitalist been forgotten amongst these numerous arrangements and combinations, as novel as important; but, on the contrary, a wide field of speculation will be opened to his view, by which he will be enabled to employ the telescope of his understanding to determine for himself, how far he may, or may not, employ his money to greater annual advantage in investing it in the new species of hydro-landed property proposed to be created, than either the public funds, mortgages, or personal securities, will yield him. Suffice it, therefore, for the present, to state generally, that, if the lands in Great Britain and Ireland were improved only to the degree of paying a shilling per acre on the average in water-rent, for the money to pay the capitalist investing his money in this hydro-landed security 5 per cent., this would absorb about sixty millions sterling, laid out in their permanent improvement, and the enrichment of

their respective neighbourhoods. As the money thus disbursed is not annihilated, but is only thrown into circulation through the media of the labourers and artificers to whom it is paid as the wages of labour and purchase of materials; and as the annual revenue thereby created and, figuratively speaking, springing out of the soil would be three millions sterling; it follows, that, when the first year's interest was received, there would then be sixty-three millions of money in the monied market, looking out for objects on which advantageously to employ itself. In the next year, something more than sixty-six millions; and so on progressively, according to the nature of compound interest: so that one batch of improvements, as of the estates in a whole lordship together, for instance, being once effected, will necessarily be the precursor of succeeding ones.

T. T.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**I**N communicating to you a few *facts and observations concerning bread*, I beg leave to premise, first, that they are chiefly applicable to the district of the metropolis; and secondly, that the practical part is derived from a very intelligent man, who was led to be thus communicative on seeing me make some experiments with powdered bones, whitening, alum, &c. This information, I conceive, adds to the usefulness of these remarks with a numerous class of your readers, whilst you, yourself, will be satisfied of my own claims to credit, before you have given place to this paper.

From time to time certain substances have been found in flour and in bread,—not, indeed, *immediately* destructive of life, but certainly without alimentary properties, and, therefore, conducing nothing to its prolongation. The bakers and the millers are at issue before the bar of the public as to the real authors of this adulteration of the prime article of subsistence; and the former have sustained, since the year 1757, (a year of scarcity,) most of the obloquy attached to such a charge, which of right, I shall presently show, belongs to the latter only, with the exception of the use of alum, in small quantities for standard-bread, and in somewhat larger for household. “Fancy bread

[Jan. 1,

bread and biscuits," including "French bread," however, undergo a good deal of *treatment* under the bakers' hands; as do also those farther removed from my main subject,—rolls, hot-cross-buns, heart-cakes, puffs, pound-cakes, and the thousand *et cetera* of poisoned sweets that lie in wait for health at the confectioners' and fancy-bakers'.

During seasons of scarcity, plans, calculated to increase the means of subsistence, become numerous, but are urged at the moment with too much feeling; the *desire* to be serviceable in so good a cause being usually greater than the power to effect any good. Now, however, the public can examine dispassionately what may be offered on a subject that is always interesting. From that cause originated the many substitutes for wheat-bread during the years of scarcity that preceded the harvest of 1816,—then arose the soup-establishments; and, sixty years ago, we even find an "*artificial* bread" was prescribed and recommended in the most respectable journal of the day, when the direful seasons of 1756 and 7 had visited the land. This may be seen in the Gentleman's Magazine for Jan. 1758, page 19. At that period, it came out that certain persons mixed up with their flour, bones powdered, pulverised stones, whitening, &c. as practised at this day, and more perseveringly adopted in proportion as corn is dear, and the inducement consequently greater; so that, in dear times, we swallow every kind of adulterated stuff instead of bread. What is worse, the practice cannot be wholly discontinued in cheaper times; for the bran, or husks, are now-a-days ground down into flour of a brown colour, to which it is necessary to give a better "colour," (as whiteness is perversely called in the trade.) This is done by means of the substances before enumerated, which, when the water comes in contact, perform their functions of bleaching, in some measure, and of combining or "binding" together flour that would never make a loaf without the use of those substances!

The original sin consists in grinding down to the dregs the whole of the corn, and lies with the millers only; the bakers, as such, have nothing whatever to do with the admixture; they do not know upon inspection how flour will turn out,—such is the miserable state of information in the trade: it is by trial only that they ascertain who is a good maker of flour, or rather, "what

is a good mark,"—that is to say, the mark upon the sacks. But this fallacious mode of judging is sometimes thwarted, by the mealman or factor shifting ill-made flour into sacks of "prime marks," at the wharfs; a hint this, which should instruct those millers who best understand the due admixture of the ingredients proper to make good-looking loaves, not to leave their sacks too long in the factor's hands.

After reviewing all the information I have collected as to the fact of—who are the persons guilty of adulterating our bread; I have no hesitation in laying the blame wholly on the millers,—not only because they create the necessity of using such materials, but because of the manner in which their (selling) trade is conducted—of which more hereafter. But I must also blame the bakers for not learning their trade (the buying part of it) more perfectly, say scientifically; like the butcher, for example, who can tell you the weight of an ox within one per cent. by the feel, and of the inside fat, and the grain of the meat, by its appearance? So ought the baker (as I will instruct him shortly) to know by the sight, taste, and feel, of flour, whether a sack will make 70, 75, or 80 proper loaves, without any other test. To be sure, he knows already that *firsts*, purest, or fine flour, will absorb most water,—that they are dearest, and, therefore, he never uses them alone, not even for standard bread; though he must use a small quantity for the sponge, because they take leaven most readily, which *seconds*, (in the use whereof consists his greatest profit,) fail to do sometimes, and *thirds* never will. This is about all he knows of flour, and therefore adds the coarser flour to the sponge, which has been made of the finer or stronger sorts, together with a sufficiency of "*stuff*" to bind the heterogeneous compost, so as to make the loaf keep its form, which it would not do without. "*Stuff*" is a term of art for the solution of alum; probably we should say it is a cant word, used to keep the journeymen in the dark; as is the word *strong* (flour,) applied to Dantzies, and American flour, which has not been submitted to the arts of adulteration, and is therefore most proper for making the sponge. *Strong* and *weak*, used of the different kinds of flour, mean those which have more or less of the farina of wheat; grinded bran, and its needful (though infamous) concomitants, constituting *weakness*. Nothing is more common than to send back flour to the mill



will to be made over again, the miller or mealman being himself the owner of the goods; not to be ground, but made, or mixed, either for the better, when the quality is too low, or to be reduced, when in too pure a state, as is always the case with the flour made by foreigners, who have not so great temptation, on account of the price of the adulterating coming too near the real article. Another misdoing of the millers is the grinding the husks of (fine) wheats so close as to rub off the surface of their mill-stones: I have found particles of these stones in *seconds*, though they mostly occur in *thirds*. Here please to note, that thirds are not only made from an inferior kind of wheat, but from the husks of fine white samples, affording an article much less nutritious than is generally supposed; to say nothing of the other ingredients that contribute to form it into a loaf.

Such is the due apportionment between the two trades, of the charge of making the public swallow substances considered deleterious in no common degree; for it signifies little in argument, that a few, very few, bakers were convicted and fined for having on their premises some such materials for whitening the flour and binding the loaf as are mentioned above; the fair inference is, that they had been served with such flour as could not be made into bread without the use of them, and, therefore, the millers had sent in an additional quantity of the obnoxious material. Most of the bakers that were fined at Hatton-Garden, nine, ten, and eleven years ago, were but servants of millers, nominal masters, millers' automatons; at that time it came out, that one of those millers, or mealmen, had eleven bakers' shops, from which he issued what kind of bread that best suited his profits; and, whilst his underlings lived a kind of cat-and-dog life with the public offices on one hand, a goaded and furious populace on the other, their master, behind the scenes, (who drew the money twice a-week,) steered clear of any imputation against his character, which might seem to attach to it by reason of the convictions of his agents for offences against every provision of the statute. Besides all this, the quantities so seized upon bakers' premises were always very trivial; while, on the contrary, several hundreds weight were found in possession of the millers who were detected four and five years ago; that which was used by Drake, and another at Plymouth,

(who were sentenced, at Westminster, to two years' imprisonment in the King's Bench,) being of the kind called Derbyshire stone, which is essentially the same as the plaster-of-Paris, used by the north-country miller, detected a little time before.

But bones are now the chief order of the day, the price whereof has advanced in consequence, during these latter years, from ten-pence a bushel to eighteen-pence, by the first purchasers. Few observant housekeepers in London but must have noticed the increased demand for this article, the collectors infesting every street, and contracting with every eating-house, to take off all they may produce. Besides which, it is a curious fact, that two extensive establishments, vieing in expensiveness, are recently set up, where "\*\*\*\* bone collector," is twice emblazoned upon sign-boards, imposing in size, and instructive by their contents. It is no less worthy of remark, that there was lately set up a new *London cry* for this trade of bone-collecting; which is, "please to throw out your bones, that a poor man may get a bit of bread." But he who began it was assailed by an officer of police, who ordered him to leave out the word *bread*! And he did so. The officer, of course, was hired to do this piece of service; for no magistrate, surely, would prevent a man from saying that he worked for his bread! I cannot consider this anecdote a digression: the poor squalid creature is well known throughout the district lying between London-wall and Old-street.

The presence of all those foreign substances may be detected in flour and in bread by common and ordinary processes, within every one's reach; of these, I will first notice those regarding flour, to which, no doubt, the more learned part of your readers may have it in their power to make additions, in number and accuracy.

Flour, pure and unadulterated, may be known—1. By seizing a handful briskly and squeezing it half-a-minute, it preserves the form of the cavity of the hand in one piece, although it may be placed on the table rudely. Not so that which contains any of the aforementioned substances; it breaks in pieces, (more or less,) that mixed with whitening being the most adhesive, but still dividing and falling down in a little time. That flour which is mixed with grinded stone, bones, or plaster-of-Paris, loses its form

at once; and the more bran there may be in it, the sooner will it lie flat upon the board. 2. Having dipt the fore-finger and thumb partially in sweet-oil, take up a small quantity of flour; if it be pure you may freely rub the fingers together for any length of time, it will not become sticky, and the substance will turn nearly black; but, if whitening be mixed with the flour, a few times rubbing turns it into the sticky substance called *putty*, but its colour is thereby very little changed, as is well known. 3. Drop the juice of a lemon, or good vinegar, upon flour so adulterated, and immediate commotion takes place; whereas, if the flour be pure, it remains at rest. This is most applicable to, and soonest detects the presence of stone-dust and plaster-of-Paris. Lastly, true flour will keep longer the impression, even of the grains of the skin, than that which is adulterated, the latter very soon throwing up the fine marks: and so let a person of a moist skin rub flour briskly between the palms of both his hands; if there be whitening amongst it he will find resistance, but with pure flour, none.

You must have noticed, Sir, that I omit mentioning potatoes at all, and shall here only lament that the bakers, who think proper to use that innocent ingredient and valuable esculent, do not permit the public to partake in the saving effected thereby,—small though

it be. Nor have I thought proper to use a single vituperation against the execrable practices here exposed; these I leave to the reader's taste. Neither have I said a word as to the detection of alum, in these tests, the presence whereof might certainly be discovered by the taste; but I do not imagine that alum is ever put into flour in its dry state, as the sponge would never rise with a large quantity exhibited among the flour. At least, this I know, that if the *stuff* (or solution of alum) be used by accident in making the sponge, it never will rise, or make sponge at all. No; alum is introduced on the mixing up, in the form of stuff, and is used by every baker in the London district, as I firmly believe and can partly prove. Of this fact, of its-uses and adaptation to the various descriptions of bread, I purpose to say more on a future occasion, as well as to elucidate some other topics herein but cursorily noticed; as also, of the proportions, and the mode of introducing the obnoxious substances to bread, together with the means of detection; to be followed by remarks on the connexion that exists between the bakers and millers, or mealmen, and between both and the factors, with hints on the measures necessary to be adopted for ameliorating the complaint.

A HOUSEHOLDER.

## CORNUCOPIA.

*Under this superscription it is intended to scatter detached flowers and fruits of Literature, similar to those deposited in the first forty Volumes of the Monthly Magazine, with the title Port-folio.—Ovid tells us, in his Fasti, that the she-goat which suckled Jupiter broke off one horn against a tree; that his nurse Amalthea picked it up, wreathed it with garlands, filled it with grapes and oranges, and thus presented it to young Jove, who made it his favourite play-thing. When he was grown up, and had acquired the dominion of the heavens, he remembered his horn of sweet-meats, made a constellation in memory of it, and promoted Amalthea to be the Goddess of Plenty, or Fortune, whose symbol it became. This horn is called CORNUCOPIA, and is feigned by the mythologists incessantly to shed a variety of good things.*

### MULIERIANA:

OR,

#### ANECDOTES CONCERNING THE FAIR SEX. (Selected from French Authors.)

**I**N many country churches, it is the custom to place the men on one side, and the women on the other. One day, in the middle of his sermon, a monk heard some one talking; and, this interruption disturbing him, he complained of it. A woman starts up immediately, in hopes of vindicating her sex, and said, "However, reverend father, it is not on our side."—"So much the better, my

good woman, so much the better, (answered the monk,) it will sooner be at an end."

One day, a little girl, coming from catechism, her parents, seeing her melancholy, asked what was the matter? "The curate is always scolding me: he asked me how many Gods there were?" "Well then, you answered, there was only one."—"What do you say?—One! I told him there are three; and still he's not content."

Count Fuentes was one of the greatest gallants in Spain, and so successful



in his addresses, that, when he was appointed ambassador to the French court, the queen (as is reported) forbade him carrying on his intrigues there; and, even when he arrived, repeated her injunctions personally to him. In spite of her injunctions, however, he took the liberty to pay his addresses to a very handsome young widow. She complaisantly received his declaration, but on condition that she should have a confidant: the count agreed, being charmed to find her so little offended with his pretensions. As he went every day to see her, one afternoon he found his wife, the Countess de Fuentes, with her; "Now (says the young widow,) that we three are alone, I have an affair to communicate that concerns both my honour and my tranquillity." This introduction interesting the other two, they expressed their acknowledgments for so high a mark of confidence. "The matter is this, (continued the widow, turning to the countess,) your husband is in love with me, and I received his declaration on condition of having a confidant in our courtship: I believe, madam, I can never find a more prudent one than you; and I entreat you to take me under your protection, that I may order my conduct according to your counsels." The husband's confusion may easily be conceived: the countess, however, pardoned him; and, it is said, he was reformed ever after.

A young girl, at confession, accused herself of having learned an indecent song; but her confessor, not satisfied with that, asked her what song it was. The poor simple girl, without ceremony, then sung it out aloud in the church.

On the last sermon being preached, at a visitation in a country church, every one melted into tears, except one good old woman. "But why don't you cry too?" said a peasant girl to her. "And why should I, (said she,) when I don't belong to the parish?"

A woman going in haste to one of her neighbours, told her, in confidence, some mighty secret, and enjoined her not to tell it to any one. "Make yourself easy, (says the confidant,) you may depend on my keeping it as well as yourself."

A lady talking to Colbert on business, and he making her no answer,—"*My lord,* (said she,) *at least make some sign that you understand me.*"

A monk, going round to collect alms in the church, said that, as for him, he had renounced a considerable estate when he took the habit of his order.

"*You would still have done better, (says a lady,) to renounce other people's goods than your own.*"

Rousseau, the author of *Emilius*, tells us of two arch tricks, one played by a boy, the other by a girl; who had both been forbidden to ask for any-thing at table. The little boy, who had been cruelly neglected, and still in fear of disobeying, at last thought of taking a little salt,—that was enough to give notice he wanted some meat. The little girl was in a very different case, for she had eaten of every dish on the table *except one*, that she much longed after. Now, to come at what she coveted, without being taxed with disobedience, she made a general review of all the dishes on the table, saying aloud, "I eat some of that, I eat some of this," &c. But she affected so visibly to pass over one dish she had not eaten of, that some one took notice, and said, "Have you not eaten of this dish also?" "Oh! no," says the little girl, in a low voice, dropping down her eyes. If this trick be more cunning, it is a girl's archness: the other was only a boy's.

A famous doctor being very busy in his study, a little girl came in to ask him for some fire. "But, (says the doctor,) you have nothing to take it in;" and, as he was going to fetch something for that purpose, the little girl stooped down at the fire-place, and taking some cold ashes in one hand, she put live embers on them with the other. The astonished doctor threw down his books, saying, "With all my learning, I should never have found out that expedient."

(To be continued.)

#### ELECTIONS.

The following is a remarkable specimen of electing members for Parliament in the last century. It was taken from a memorandum manuscript of J. Harrington, esq. of Kelston, in Somersetshire, dated 1646.

"A note of my Bathe businesse aboute the parliament. Saturday, December 26, 1646, went to Bathe, and dined withe the maior and citizens; conferred about my election to serve in parliament, as my father was helpless, and ill able to go any more.

"Went to the George Inn at night, met the bailiffs, and desired to be dismissed from serving; drank strong beer and metheglin; expended about three shillings, went home late; but could not get excused, as they entertained a good opinion of my father.

"Monday, December 28, went to Bathe; met Sir John Horner; we were chosen by the Citizens to serve for the City. The maior

[Jan. 1,

maior and citizens conferred about parliament business.

"The maior promised Sir John Horner and myself a horse a piece, when we went to London to the parliament, which we accepted of; and we talked about the synod, and ecclesiastical dismissions. I am to go again on Thursday, and meet the citizens about all such matters, and take advice thereon."

## WILLIAM PENN'S MAXIMS.

The public must and will be served; and they that do it well, deserve public marks of honor and profit.

To do so, men must have public minds, as well as salaries, or they will serve private ends at the public cost.

Governments can never be well administered, but where those entrusted *make conscience* of well discharging their places.

Five things are requisite to a good officer—ability, clean hands, dispatch, patience, and impartiality.

They that are able, should be just too; or the government may be the worse for their capacity.

The taking of a bribe, or gratuity, should be punished with as severe penalties as defrauding the state.

Let men have sufficient salaries, and exceed them at their peril.

To be paid, and not to do business, is rank oppression.

Some are so proud, or testy, they will not *hear* what they should *redress*.

Others so weak, that they *sink*, or *burst*, under the weight of their office, though they can lightly *run away* with the salary of it.

## ETAT DE LA FRANCE. L'AN 26.

|                                 |       |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| Le peuple Français.....         | A B C |
| La gloire nationale .....       | F A C |
| Quarante trois departemens..... | C D   |
| L'Armée .....                   | D P C |
| Les braves .....                | H E   |
| Le roi n'est pas .....          | M E   |
| Les pairs .....                 | E B T |
| Les députés.....                | H T   |
| La dette .....                  | O C   |
| Le credit .....                 | B C   |
| La liberté de la presse.....    | O T   |
| La charte.....                  | L U D |
| Les ministres .....             | A T   |

The solution lies in giving the letters their full and distinct French pronunciation.

## LONGEVITY.

On the 8th of March, 1764, died at Fishkill, Dutchess county, New York, Mr. Eglebert Hoff, in the one hundred and twenty-eighth year of his age. He was born in Norway, and remembered that he was a lad driving a team, when news was brought to his country that

King Charles I. was beheaded. He served as a soldier under the Prince of Orange, afterwards king of England, in the time of King James II. In Queen Anne's war, he went a privateering out of New York, being then aged 70. When he returned, he married, had twelve children, and afterwards lived a widower thirty-three years. He never used spectacles, but read fluently. His memory and senses were entirely strong until death, which was occasioned by a fall that mortally hurt his hip.

## THE CHEVALIER DE BOUFFLERS.

The Chevalier's letters to his mother excited the attention of all Europe, by their elegance and sensibility; one trait, in addition, will finish his character. He had an old female servant, who robbed him every day; he was frequently told of it, and asked why he did not turn her away? his only reply was—"If I do, who will take her?"

## PERCIVAL AND BELLINGHAM.

It is a singular historical fact, that an ancestor of the late *Mr. Spencer Percival* also fell by the hand of an assassin, in the year 1657. *Robert Percival*, second son of the *Right Honorable Sir P. P. knt.* dreamed that he saw his own spectre bloody and ghastly, and was so shocked at the sight that he swooned away. Soon after communicating the particulars to his uncle, *Sir Robert Smithwell*, he was found dead in the Strand, murdered.

The *Bellingham* extract from the rolls of parliament, anno dom. 1449, 27, Hen. VI. *beseeches Syre Thomas Parr, knyght, one of the knights of the shire in the present court of Parliament for the shire of Cumberland; that he, the 14 day of March, the year of our Lord Kynge, that now on the 24 was coming toward the said court of Parliament, Robert Bellingham, late of Burnetsted, in the county of Westmoreland, Thomas Bellingham, late of the same, (and three others,) the day and year aforesaid, upon certain ground, called Cornwallise ground, besyed the crane in the ward of the ventrie in London, whereby the hyghway of the said Syre Thomas lay to go to the wartir of the Thamyes from his lodging-place, and from there to the said hygh court of Parliament, being at Westminster, felons by-lay in await of the same said Thomas, to the intent to have murdered or slain him, and there to such intent assault made upon him. And in the subsequent reign of Henrie VII. the year, sais our informer, I do not recollect, "one Herrie (Henrie) Bellingham,*



Bellingham, was attainted for treason and his estate escheated."

In a letter which Bellingham wrote to a friend at Liverpool, a few days before the death of Percival, are the following curious expressions:—"I wish my affairs were come to a conclusion, every thing in point of law is in my

favour; but Mr. P. and the ministry have hitherto shewn themselves more inclined to favor Lord Gower than to do justice to me; however, as I am resolved on having justice, in case of need, *I will very shortly play a court-card to compel them to finish the game.*"

## COLLECTIONS FROM AMERICAN LITERATURE.

THE SOLITARY HUNTER;  
*A Serious Tale of the Indians.*  
By JOHN DUNNE, Esq.

A CERTAIN man separated himself from the society of his fellows, and took up his abode in a desert place, in a remote part of the wilderness. His practice was to hunt by day, and to retire at night to his sequestered wigwam. He kept a brother (the only one of his race with whom he had any connexion,) confined in a gloomy cave, which he had hollowed out for his prison, close adjoining to his own habitation. Him he visited every night, merely to impart a portion of food, sufficient to continue existence; and, immediately after, without any consoling discourse, to mitigate the rigour of his confinement, shut up the entrance of the cave, covered it with leaves and bark, and retired.

This unfortunate brother, from having his hair of a fiery red, infectious to the touch, was known among the men of his nation by the name of the *red man*.

After pursuing this savage life for many winters, its unbroken uniformity at length proved so irksome to the solitary hunter, that he resolved to procure himself a female companion; and, having first provided his brother with a sufficient quantity of water and dried venison, to satisfy the calls of nature during his absence, he set out to realise his project. After a journey of many moons, he discovered by the smokes that he was in the neighbourhood of a village: he approached it; but, declining to present himself at the house of council, he stopped at a remote hut, separated from the other habitations by intervening trees; where, finding a solitary woman, he entered, and was received in the house of a widow. She pressed him to seek the usual reception of strangers, by repairing to the village; but he told her it was his desire to remain concealed; and, presenting her with some deer's flesh, which he had brought with him for his night's subsistence, he abode there. Ere the morn-

ing was yet grey, he arose and departed; and returned, after the closing in of night, with a deer which he had killed. A portion of the flesh he reserved for their domestic use, the remainder he informed the widow she might distribute among her friends, taking care to conceal the cause by which, instead of receiving contributions, she was enabled to bestow.

The next morning, he having departed as before, the widow repaired to the village, and presented her venison to the wife of the chief, who was her relation; but without communicating the secret. In the evening her guest appeared, bringing with him two deer of extraordinary excellence. Having power to dispose of them, she the next day (the stranger having left her as before,) carried her presents to the village. Attention was now awakened to the source of the widow's wealth; she declined to speak aloud, but gave it to be understood, in whispers by the women, that a great hunter, whom she was bound to conceal, who appeared to come from some very distant country, was the provider of her bounty.

The presents of the widow increased from day to day, till at length their magnitude excited the curiosity of the whole nation, whose joint efforts scarcely equalled the success of this single hunter, notwithstanding their superior knowledge of the best hunting grounds. In conversation the stranger had intimated to his friend that he was unmarried, and desirous to procure himself a wife: this too was communicated as a secret; and at length, as the chief of the village had a daughter to bestow in marriage, and the extraordinary virtues of the stranger offered an advantageous alliance, it was resolved to invade his solitude at the widow's house, and draw him into society.

The son of the chief sought and obtained his acquaintance; he suffered himself to be entreated, and at length yielded to the repeated entreaties of his friend to become an inmate in the chief's family.

family. He there saw the chief's daughter; he found her possessed of those qualities which engaged his affections: returning one day from a successful chase, he communicated his wishes of an alliance to her brother; who, without hesitation, gave him his sister. The festivities attending the marriage were long continued: the feasts were provided by the exertions of the strange hunter, who never failed to return from the forest richly provided with game. Thus the moons rolled away.

At length the stranger thought of his return. His wife's family opposed it in vain; his wife followed him reluctantly. Arrived at the abode of her husband, she found it the seat of solitude; his days were passed at the chase, the shades of the night always preceded his return; and her melancholy and apprehension were increased, by observing that, uniformly after their repast, her husband, as if by stealth, carried with him the tongues and marrow of the animals he had killed; and, after a short absence, during which he disposed of them in some unknown place, returned. By his command she abstained, for some time, from gratifying her curiosity by following his steps upon these occasions. At times, when she seemed to be asleep, to try her, he would call out, "Your bed is on fire." He had observed, and was satisfied by, her obedience.

At length, stealing after him unnoticed, she saw with horror the barriers of the prison removed, and had just strength enough left to regain her place, when her husband returned: he perceived her agitation, he suspected the cause, and, with a voice and look of rage, in dark speeches insinuated the fatal consequence of disobedience to his commands. She passed the night sleepless; the day relieved her from her constraint, by the accustomed absence of her husband. Horror, however, so far overpowered her, that she had not courage to stir abroad. He, feigning to go to the chase as usual, stopped at a short distance from the wigwam, where he continued motionless during the whole day, with his eyes rivetted on the entrance of the cave. Seeing night arrive without any steps approaching it, he considered his suspicions as unfounded, and returned home at the usual hour, for the first time announcing an unsuccessful chase. His composed looks bespoke confidence, and inspired it; and the next day, after a night of repose, he

took his accustomed course, with his accustomed phlegm, in pursuit of his prey. His wife's curiosity now overcame her terror, and she obeyed its suggestions, by approaching the spot where, by the glimmering light of the fire, she had seen her husband descend. As she removed some of the loose bark and leaves, the sound of her feet upon the hollow ground roused the half torpid senses of the subterraneous inhabitant, and drew forth his groans. The voice seemed human; she approached nearer: the voice was human. She removed the bark which covered the mouth of the cave, and beheld a wretch whom she soon recognized for a brother. She learnt his story, she wept over his sufferings, she administered to his wants: her conversation, like a charm, gave him new existence; and, imparting relief, she found consolation even in this cave of darkness. When evening approached, the bark and leaves were replaced, and the separated wretches now added to their former griefs apprehensions for each other. The tyrant returned, his suspicions were not awakened.

(*To be continued.*)

ORIGINAL LETTER FROM CORTEZ TO THE KING OF SPAIN, ON THE CONQUEST OF MEXICO.

(*Continued from page 238.*)

At Cholula I found messengers from Montezuma, who had come to gain information of my intentions from those who had been with me, and communicate it to their master. As soon as they had performed their commission, they returned, taking with them the most distinguished persons of the first embassy.

For the three days succeeding my arrival, I could not but notice the little regard and attention that was paid me. I perceived that the respect of the citizens diminished daily, and that the caciques and chief men came to visit me but seldom. This conduct began to excite my suspicions strongly, when an Indian of the country informed one of my interpreters, that the people of Cholula had sent their wives, children, and valuable effects, out of the city, and intended, in concert with the soldiers of Montezuma, to attack us, and not suffer one of us to escape; but that, if he would go with him, he would save his life, and place him in security. The interpreter disclosed the plot to D'Aguiar, who immediately made it known to me. On receiving this information, I had one of the inhabitants privately seized,



seized and examined. He confirmed the account of the interpreter, and I determined to anticipate them by striking the first blow. With this view I sent for the principal caciques to come to me, pretending that I had a communication to make to them. I immediately had them shut up and closely guarded in a hall; and, bidding those soldiers who were near me be on the alert, I ordered them to attack all the Indians who should be found in or near my quarters. I then mounted my horse, summoned my men to arms, and in less than two hours wholly defeated the plans of our enemies, after killing more than three thousand of them. They had already occupied all the streets, and the troops were at the posts assigned them, but I had not much difficulty in defeating them, as they were taken by surprise, and I had used the precaution of securing their chiefs. I set fire to the towers and other strong places, in which they had shut themselves. My quarters, which were very strong, I secured by a strong detachment, and employed but five hours in driving from street to street, and finally dispersing our numerous enemies, assisted only by four hundred Zempoullans and five thousand Tascaltecan.

On returning to my lodgings, I interrogated my prisoners, and asked them the reason of such treacherous conduct; they replied that it was wholly owing to the Mexicans, who had collected an army of fifty thousand men, at a league and a half from Cholula, and by menaces obliged them to join in the execution of their plot. They acknowledged that they had been misled, but promised that if I would release one or two of their caciques, they would go and recal the inhabitants, and bring back their families and effects, begging me to forgive them and grant them my friendship, promising in future to be loyal and faithful. After I had represented to them the baseness of their conduct, I ordered them all to be released, and the next day the city was re-peopled, and as tranquil as if nothing had happened. In the course of fifteen or twenty days, the markets and shops were as much frequented as usual, during which time I succeeded in reconciling the people of Tascalteca with those of Cholula. They had formerly been friends and allies, but Montezuma by negotiations and presents had found the means of disuniting them.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 320.

The city of Cholula consists of more than twenty thousand houses. It is situated in a plain, well watered, highly cultivated, and abounding with corn and excellent pasturage, as is the case with all the lands in this part of the country. From time immemorial the government of this state, like that of Tascalteca, has been independent. Its population is so numerous, that, notwithstanding the most careful cultivation of the land, and its fertility, great numbers of the inhabitants suffer for want of bread, and beggars are numerous in every quarter. In general, they are better clothed than the Tascaltecan. Persons of distinction wear over their other garments cloaks, in fabric and trimming like the African mantles, but of a different shape. Since my contest with them I have had reason to be pleased with their submission to the orders which I have given them in your Majesty's name, among the number of whose most faithful subjects, I believe they may hereafter be ranked.

I spoke to the ambassadors of Montezuma, concerning the conspiracy at Cholula, and told them that I was not ignorant of their monarch's having had a share in it; that it was extremely unworthy of so great a prince to offer me friendship by his ambassadors, while at the same time he was plotting to destroy me by means of others, in order to excuse himself in case of failure; that, since he had not observed his engagements with me, but had treated me with duplicity, I should hereafter change my conduct; that, instead of going to visit him as a friend, and living in peace and harmony with him, as I had intended, I was now resolved to make a most bloody war upon him, and to lay waste and destroy whatever I could; that I was, however, sorry in being compelled to adopt such a course of proceeding, as I could have wished to have had him for a friend, and to have advised with him on all my undertakings.

The ambassadors most solemnly averred that they were wholly ignorant of what had taken place, and did not believe that their master had the least concern therein. They begged me, before I declared war against him, to inform myself fully of the truth, and permit one of them to go and acquaint him, and return immediately. As the place of Montezuma's residence was but twenty leagues from Cholula, I complied with their request, and allowed

one of them to depart. At the end of six days he came back, accompanied by the nobleman who had been with the first embassy, and had returned.

I received by them from Montezuma, a present of ten golden plates, five hundred pieces of cloth, many fowls, and a great quantity of a certain liquor, which they make use of, called *Panicap*, made of maize, sugar, and water.

The ambassadors assured me, from their sovereign, that he had no share in the projected revolt of the Cholulans; that it was true the soldiers who garrisoned that city belonged to him, but that they were there, not in consequence of his orders, but a particular stipulation subsisting between them and the people of Cholula, which obliged them to assist each other, and that in future his conduct should prove to me the sincerity of his professions. That he requested me, however, not to enter his territories, as the land was unproductive, and I should be in want of necessities; but that, on making my wishes known to him, he would with pleasure immediately send me whatever I desired. I answered the ambassadors that I could not comply with their master's request of not entering his dominions, as my duty obliged me to render to your Majesty an accurate account of their sovereign and his possessions. That I believed what he affirmed was true, but that he must permit me to satisfy myself of it in person; and that I begged he would not attempt to obstruct my intention, as I should in that case be compelled to resort to measures injurious to him, which would ever be with me a subject of regret.

When Montezuma found that I was determined to visit him, he sent a great number of persons to accompany me, at the same time declaring that nothing could give him greater pleasure. I had hardly entered his territories, when his people urged me to take a road, where they might with ease have destroyed me, judging from the account I have since received of it, and the information of some Spaniards whom I sent that way. On this road there were so many openings, defiles, bridges, and difficult passes, as to have enabled them to execute their designs with perfect security; but, as God has ever, in a particular manner, from your earliest years, watched over whatever concerns a sovereign, in whose service the army and its commander were employed, he, in his infinite goodness, discovered to us another passage, bad enough in truth, but much less dan-

gerous than that which they wished us to pursue.

Eight leagues from Cholula are two chains of very lofty mountains, the more remarkable from their tops being covered with snow in the month of August; one of them, both by day and night, frequently emits volumes of fire, the smoke of which is forced up perpendicularly, with such violence, that the wind, though very strong in this elevated region, produces no change in its direction. In order to be able to give a more particular account to your Majesty of whatever is remarkable in this country, I selected ten of my companions for discoveries of this nature, and directed them to attempt by all means to gain the summit of this mountain, in order to discover from whence the smoke proceeded; but they found it impossible to reach the top, from the extreme cold, the great quantity of snow, and the clouds of ashes which perpetually envelop it. They proceeded, however, as far as possible; and, whilst at the extreme point of their ascent, the smoke issued with so much noise and impetuosity, that it seemed as if the mountain was falling to pieces under them. On their return they brought with them some snow and ice, substances very unusual in a country situated in the twentieth degree of latitude, where the heat is very powerful.

While my people were occupied in this research, they discovered a road, and, on inquiring of their guides whither it led, they informed them that it was the most direct road to Chulula, and that the other by which the Mexicans wished to conduct us was extremely bad.

On receiving this information, the Spaniards followed the road to the height of land, which it crossed, and discovered from the loftiest point of this height the plain of Chulula, the great city of Temixtitlan, and the lakes of that province, of which I shall hereafter give an account to your Majesty.

The detachment returned much pleased with having made this discovery. God only knows what joy I felt on this information; I told the ambassadors of Montezuma, who had been sent to accompany me, that I was resolved to take this road, which was nearer than the one they had recommended. They acknowledged that the road I had discovered was shorter and of less difficult travel than the other, but that their objections to taking it were that



that they should be obliged to pass through the territory of their enemies, the Indians of Guascingo, and that we should not be able among them, as in the dominions of Montezuma, to procure such necessaries as we wanted, but that, since I was desirous of pursuing it, they would take measures for supplying us with provisions.

I was fearful lest these ambassadors were preparing a snare for us; but, as I had mentioned the road which I intended to take, I thought it not prudent to turn back, or change our course, as nothing was more to be apprehended than that a suspicion of our courage should be entertained.

(To be continued.)

## NOVELTIES OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

*Recherches Nouvelles sur l'Histoire Ancienne, par C. F. Volney, &c. &c. &c. New Researches on Ancient History, by C. F. Volney, Count and Peer of France, Member of the Institute, &c. &c. A revised and complete edition, illustrated by Maps and Tables; 3 vol. 8vo.*

THE name of Volney is too well known in this country to require us to allude to his former distinguished productions. With respect to the present work, whatever difference of opinion it may create from the polemical nature of the subject, the impartial reader cannot but admit that it displays the extensive erudition, elaborate research, acute penetration, and able criticism of its celebrated author. Nor can we give a better idea of the plan which he has followed in its execution, than by letting him speak for himself.

"Is it then true," he asks, in the outset of his preface, "that *ancient history* is a problem not to be solved, and that we are condemned to have vague ideas only, even respecting that part to which our system of education attaches a religious importance? What! within less than a hundred years, the human mind has contrived to penetrate a heap of the mysteries of Nature, in astronomy, in physics, both general and particular, in chemistry, &c.; and it shall not be able to divine the riddles which it has itself composed in the narrations of history? Whence arises this strange perplexity?" After a suitable reply to each of these questions, he proceeds thus:—"In fact, if I turn over the books written within the last two hundred years on ancient history, I see the arguments and the systems of their learned authors founded generally on this principle:—"That the chronology of the Jewish people is the indispensable rule for that of all other nations, and that it is by the measure of their standard we must lengthen or shorten all other chronologies."

"With such a method, is it surprising

that our knowledge should have remained stationary at the same point where it has been left by Joseph Scaliger and Father Petau, more than two hundred years ago? And could this fail to be the case, when the learned that have cultivated that branch of study have almost all been ecclesiastics, who, assuming *ancient history* as their domain, on account of its connexions with the creation of the world, have conceived their conscience and their religion interested in maintaining the infallibility of the Jewish system?

"If we wish to dispel, at least in part, the darkness which envelops antiquity, we must, above all, dispose our eyes to acknowledge and accept the light of truth; we must, in interrogating or hearing different narrators, divest ourselves of all predilection; in a word, we must, according to the method of natural philosophers and geometricians, in the exact sciences, not admit by anticipation any fact or any assertion the certainty and moral probability of which have not been previously discussed and duly appreciated.

"It is in this disposition of mind," continues Volney, "that the following researches have been made; and, as of all objects of discussion, and of all means of proof, the least irritating and the least exceptionable is arithmetical calculation; it is on chronology, which is the arithmetic of history, that we shall first exercise our criticism. We shall examine—1. What degree of accuracy and precision the Jewish chronological system presents, considered intrinsically.—2. On what foundations, either of facts or of arguments, it establishes its authority, laying aside every dogmatical opinion.—3. Who have been and who cannot be the authors of the books which offer us this system, founding, in that respect, our arguments and our proofs, solely on the implicit or positive confessions of those books.

"Those bases being laid down, we shall

one of them to depart. At the end of six days he came back, accompanied by the nobleman who had been with the first embassy, and had returned.

I received by them from Montezuma, a present of ten golden plates, five hundred pieces of cloth, many fowls, and a great quantity of a certain liquor, which they make use of, called *Panicap*, made of maize, sugar, and water.

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I was fearful lest those ambassadors were preparing a snare for us; but, as I had mentioned the road which I intended to take, I thought it not prudent to turn back, or change our course, as nothing was more to be apprehended than that a suspicion of our courage should be entertained.

(To be continued.)

## NOVELTIES OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

*Recherches Nouvelles sur l'Histoire Ancienne, par C. F. Volney, &c. &c. &c. New Researches on Ancient History, by C. F. Volney, Count and Peer of France, Member of the Institute, &c. &c. A revised and complete edition, illustrated by Maps and Tables; 3 vol. 8vo.*

THE name of Volney is too well known in this country to require us to allude to his former distinguished productions. With respect to the present work, whatever difference of opinion it may create from the polemical nature of the subject, the impartial reader cannot but admit that it displays the extensive erudition, elaborate research, acute penetration, and able criticism of its celebrated author. Nor can we give a better idea of the plan which he has followed in its execution, than by letting him speak for himself.

"Is it then true," he asks, in the outset of his preface, "that *ancient history* is a problem not to be solved, and that we are condemned to have vague ideas only, even respecting that part to which our system of education attaches a religious importance? What! within less than a hundred years, the human mind has contrived to penetrate a heap of the mysteries of Nature, in astronomy, in physics, both general and particular, in chemistry, &c.; and it shall not be able to divine the riddles which it has itself composed in the narrations of history? Whence arises this strange perplexity?" After a suitable reply to each of these questions, he proceeds thus:—"In fact, if I turn over the books written within the last two hundred years on ancient history, I see the arguments and the systems of their learned authors founded generally on this principle:—"That the chronology of the Jewish people is the indispensable rule for that of all other nations, and that it is by the measure of their standard we must lengthen or shorten all other chronologies."

"With such a method, is it surprising

that our knowledge should have remained stationary at the same point where it has been left by Joseph Scaliger and Father Petau, more than two hundred years ago? And could this fail to be the case, when the learned that have cultivated that branch of study have almost all been ecclesiastics, who, assuming *ancient history* as their domain, on account of its connexions with the creation of the world, have conceived their conscience and their religion interested in maintaining the infallibility of the Jewish system?

"If we wish to dispel, at least in part, the darkness which envelops antiquity, we must, above all, dispose our eyes to acknowledge and accept the light of truth; we must, in interrogating or hearing different narrators, divest ourselves of all predilection; in a word, we must, according to the method of natural philosophers and geometricians, in the exact sciences, not admit by anticipation any fact or any assertion the certainty and moral probability of which have not been previously discussed and duly appreciated.

"It is in this disposition of mind," continues Volney, "that the following researches have been made; and, as of all objects of discussion, and of all means of proof, the least irritating and the least exceptionable is arithmetical calculation; it is on chronology, which is the arithmetic of history, that we shall first exercise our criticism. We shall examine—1. What degree of accuracy and precision the Jewish chronological system presents, considered intrinsically.—2. On what foundations, either of facts or of arguments, it establishes its authority, laying aside every dogmatical opinion.—3. Who have been and who cannot be the authors of the books which offer us this system, founding, in that respect, our arguments and our proofs, solely on the implicit or positive confessions of those books.

"These bases being laid down, we shall

shall see what consequences thence result for the foundation of ancient chronology, taken in general.

"Let us begin with the times most known and most susceptible of elucidation, and let us first discuss the period of the Jewish kings, from Saul to the destruction of Jerusalem, under Zedekiah, 687 years before our era."

The work is divided into three parts. The first part contains an examination of the history of the Jews, till the captivity of Babylon. The second, the chronology of the Lydians, the Assyrians, and the Medes; the age of Ninus, of Zoroaster, of Zohac, of Feridun, &c. &c. The third, the chronology of the Babylonians and of the Egyptians.

The first part begins with the history of the Jewish kings, and comprehends tables faithfully drawn up according to the text of the *Book of Kings*. Our author refers to the duration of the Judges, and to the help afforded by Flavius Josephus; and next inquires whether a sabbatical cycle, or year of release, was ever observed, no mention thereof being made in the Hebrew books.

Volney then quotes passages of the Pentateuch, tending to indicate at what period, and by whom, that work was or was not composed; he refers to the epoch when it made its appearance, and then discusses the proofs thereof at some length. He particularly examines Genesis, and treats of the deluge; of the tower of Babel or Pyramid of Bel, at Babylon; of Abraham, and other antediluvian personages; of the mythology of Adam and Eve, and of the mythology of the creation. He enters into a minute examination of the tenth chapter of Genesis, or the geographical system of the Hebrews, and likewise of the division of Shem. In his recapitulation, with which he concludes this first part, our author says, "from the results furnished by monuments, we think we have established as true the following propositions:—

"1. That the book called Genesis is essentially distinct from the four others which follow it.

"2. That the analysis of its different parts demonstrates that it is not a national book of the Jews, but a Chaldean monument, retouched and arranged by the high-priest Hilkiah, so as to produce a premeditated effect, both political and religious.

"3. That the pretended genealogy mentioned in the tenth chapter is in reality merely a nomenclature of the people known by the name of Hebrews at that

period, forming a *geographical system* in the style, and according to the genius, of the orientals.

"4. That the pretended antediluvian and post-diluvian chronology, so improbable, so absurd even, is, till the time of Moses, nothing more than an allegorical fiction of the ancient astrologers, whose enigmatical language, like that of the modern alchymists, has led into error, first, the superstitious vulgar, then, with the lapse of time, the learned themselves, who lost the key of the enigmas, and of the secret doctrine.

"5. That true chronology ought not, nor could not, begin but with the history of the Jewish tribe; that is to say, at the epoch when its legislator Moses organized it as a nation.

"6. That, nevertheless, at that very epoch, no regular calculation appears in the Hebrew books; that it is only in dating from the pontificate of Eli, twelve centuries before our era, that we are enabled to lay hold of a continued chain of time and of facts deserving the name of *Annals*.

"7. In short, that these *Annals* have been digested with so much negligence, and copied with so much inaccuracy, that it requires all the art of criticism to restore them to satisfactory order. From all these data it evidently results, that the books of the Jewish people have no right to govern the annals of other nations, nor to enlighten us exclusively in regard to remote antiquity; that they have solely the merit of furnishing us with means of information, subject to the same inconveniences, and liable to the same rules of criticism, as those of other nations; that it is wrong that their system should hitherto have been made the regulator of all others; and that it is in consequence of this erroneous principle that authors have found themselves involved in an inextricable labyrinth of difficulties, by wishing sometimes to force ancient events to come down to late dates, and sometimes recent events to go back to remote periods. This kind of disorder, which has more especially taken place in the History of the Empires of Nineveh and of Babylon, will, (adds Volney,) become for us a reason for entering into a new examination, and for furnishing a new proof of the excellence of our method."

We cannot here avoid remarking, that, throughout this discussion, no allusion is ever made to Sir William Jones's "Defence of the Chronology of Moses, against the wild extravagant notions of the Eastern Astronomers." Hence we must infer, that Volney is unacquainted with this curious production, which is preserved in one of the volumes of the "Asiatic Researches," and



and which will amply repay the trouble of the inquisitive reader.

The second part begins with the chronology of the Lydian kings. From the text of Herodotus, in refutation of Larcher's translation, our author fixes the epoch of the capture of Sardis, and the real dates of the lives of Solon, Pisistratus, and Thales, and of the solar eclipse foretold by that philosopher, which, according to Volney, occurred in the year 625, before Christ, on Feb. 3, at ten o'clock A.M. He next discusses the chronological system of Herodotus, in regard to the duration of the Assyrian empire of Nineveh. He also compares his calculations with those of the Hebrews; and takes a glance at the history of the Jewish manuscripts, and at the causes of their various readings and errors of calculation. After comparing the list of the Median kings, as given by Ctesias and by Herodotus, he proceeds to the epoch of the Trojan war, according to the annals of Tyre and of Nineveh; examines the dates given by the Greeks, and refers to the era of Lycurgus and Homer.

Having examined the chronology of the Homerite Arabs, our author enters on the chronology of the kings of Persia, cited by modern orientals under the name of the dynasties of the *Pishdâd*, and of the *Caiâns*; and, having compared the accounts of the Parsees respecting Zerdusht or Zoroaster, with those of the Greeks, he traces the period when that legislator flourished. After treating of the ancient kings of Persia, *Zohac*, *Feridun*, *Cai-Cobad*, *Cai-Chis*, &c. &c. he concludes the second part with remarks on the profound ignorance of the modern orientals in matters of antiquity.

As he proceeds, our author lays under contribution every authority calculated to elucidate his subject, weighing and examining each with scrupulous exactness; and he is not sparing either of praise or censure. He reproaches the authors of "*l'Histoire Universelle*" with having concealed the gross errors of the Persian and Arabian writers; and he also affirms, that the books brought from India by Anquetil du Perron, as the books of Zoroaster, were never written by that legislator, and are merely legends and liturgies, composed by the *Mobed* and *Herbed* magi, bishops and curates of the Parsees.

He blames Dr. Hyde for his partiality to the guebers, or fire-worshippers; and

says that, with all his erudition, the professor wanted the firm and liberal mind of Hume or Gibbon. Nor does he forget to remind the reader occasionally of his original argument: for instance, he quotes the Zend Avesta, as follows:—"In order to express the properties or attributes of the planets, the Persians (in the ceremonies of Mithra) exhibited a ladder, in the length of which there were seven doors, and then an eighth at the upper end. The first, in lead, signified *Saturn*; the second, in pewter, *Venus*; the third, in copper, *Jupiter*; the fourth, in iron, *Mars*; the fifth, in different metals, *Mercury*; the sixth, in silver, the *Moon*; the seventh, in gold, the *Sun*; then the celestial canopy." Volney immediately adds, "Doubtless this is the ladder in Jacob's dream: but all these Chaldean and Egyptian ideas and allegories having existed many ages before Abraham and Jacob, no conclusion can thence be drawn for or against the anteriority of Genesis, with respect to Zoroaster."

The third part commences with the foundation of Babylon. Volney compares the Assyrian account of Ctesias, and the Chaldean account of Berosus and Megasthenes; and then refers to that given by Herodotus. He comes next to the probable history of Semiramis, which is followed by the account of Conon, and an allusion to the Book of Esther. He then discusses the astronomical *Kanon*, or regulating catalogue, taken from the writings of Ptolemy the astronomer. After tracing the history of Babylon, from the time of Semiramis, and that of its kings, to the reign of Nebuchadnezzar, he refers to the siege of Tyre, and then to the pretended expedition to Egypt, Lybia, and Iberia; and, after treating of the last kings of Babylon, to the time of Cyrus, he adverts to the Cyropædia of Xenophon, and, lastly, discusses the book of Daniel.

We regret that our limits preclude us from giving the results deduced by our author from this long article respecting the Babylonians.

Volney next enters on the chronology of ancient Egypt, remarking, that it is now exactly in the same degree of obscurity in which it was found and left by Sir John Marsham in 1672.

Our author begins with the enumeration of the principal documents to which he has had recourse, and of the different authorities, often contradictory, from whom they have been chiefly derived; such as Herodotus, Manetho, Syncellus, Eratoshenes,

Eratosthenes, Diodorus, Strabo, Pliny, Tacitus, and Josephus, together with the Jewish books. "These," says he, "are all the feeble and mutilated materials placed at my disposal to reconstruct the vast and complicated edifice of Egyptian chronology." He then proceeds to the text of Herodotus, whom he highly extols for his exact description of the soil, climate, and physical state of Egypt; and, passing over his account of the customs, laws, and religious rites, he cites the historical and chronological part from his second book.

He next refers to the system of Manetho. After having compared the dynasties of the Egyptian kings, according to Manetho, in Africanus, and according to Eusebius, as found in Syncellus, and in Scaliger, he quotes the text of Manetho from his second volume, as given by Josephus; and having analyzed it, he proceeds to the epoch of the entrance and of the departure of the Jews; which article he concludes by remarking, that "it will always be strange to see the author of Genesis, whoever he may be, pretend to be so well informed of so many minute details about Abraham, Jacob, and Joseph, when he is so little acquainted with every thing concerning the stay in Egypt, and the departure under Moses, and the wandering life in the wilderness, till the time of passing the Jordan. That (continues Volney,) is against every probable state of monuments; and that confirms us in the opinion declared elsewhere, namely, that the materials of Genesis are totally foreign to the Jews, and that they are an artificial compound of Chaldean legends, in which the allegorical spirit of the Arabs has represented the history of the astronomical personages of the calendar under *anthropomorphic* forms."

The last chapter begins with the narration of Diodorus, according to whom, laying aside the astrological allegories of the reign of the gods, there were no less than 470 kings in Egypt from Menes to Cambyes, the correctness of which immense series our author controverts; and, having traced the history of the kingdom of Thebes from the twenty-fifth century before our era, he reproaches that historian with having omitted the invasion and the reign of the Arab shepherds, which had so marked an influence on the fate and direction of affairs throughout all Egypt; and also with having made no mention of the list of the Theban kings, discovered by

Eratosthenes. After some further remarks, he says, "It must then be admitted that the antiquity of Thebes goes back far beyond every thing that is known to us; and that the learned Egyptians had good reasons to speak of 9000 years to Solon, and of 13,000 to Pomponius Mela. As for us moderns, we are become so clever, that we have found the secret of preventing nature and monuments from speaking for themselves." In another place, he observes, that Diodorus had recourse to good authorities, when he says that the pretended 100 gates of Thebes were nothing more than large *vestibules of temples*, or of *palaces*; and adds, that the perusal of the whole of Diodorus's narrative respecting the site and construction of Thebes, inspires the greatest interest, when accompanied by an inspection of the plans of that celebrated city furnished by the French commissioners.\*

Want of room compels us to pass over many other interesting subjects, in order to present our readers with the following results, as detailed by our author.

"1. That it was only towards the middle of the sixteenth century before our era, (1556,) that the inhabitants of the great and long valley of Egypt were united into a single monarchy and under the same sceptre."

"2. That it was from this concentration of power, and of means, that were afterwards derived in a progressive order of wants and conveniences, the gigantic conceptions and operations which history shews us in Lower Egypt: first, the erection of *Memphis* the new, built on the bed of the Nile, filled up by the hand of man, and dug again to the east to serve as a moat: afterwards the construction of the lake Mœris, which consisted, not in excavating a whole country, as Herodotus imagined, but in cutting through an isthmus or neck of land in order to carry off all the surplus water of the Nile into the hollow basin of Fayoum, as has been demonstrated in a memoir by M. Jomard, a distinguished *savant*, attached to the French expedition to Egypt. Then the establishment and improvement of the immense military force of which Sesostris availed himself to gain his conquests. Then the prodigious mass of riches of all kinds, drawn to the banks of the Nile, under the title of spoils and tributes from conquered West Asia. Then the material change wrought on the face of the country.

\* They form part of the superb collection of drawings, notices, &c. undertaken by order of Napoleon Bonaparte, and may be procured at the library of *Troussel* and *Wûrtz*, in Soho-square.



in consequence of the number of mounds and canals which Sesostrius caused to be constructed. Lastly, the erection of the two stupendous pyramids of Cheops and Chephren, which were the supreme effort of a gross and ignorant despotism embarrassed by its riches."

"Before this monarchical concentration, we find Egypt divided into distinct kingdoms, the traces of which are never entirely effaced. The one, the kingdom of Thebes, comprising Upper Egypt or Sâïd; the other, the kingdom of the Delta, Lower Egypt, having, for its capital, ancient Memphis, situated to the east of the Nile.

"Two centuries and a half before this union, that is, about the year 1800 before our era, an irruption of wandering barbarians, such as China has experienced, had subdued this kingdom of Memphis, which, at that epoch, would seem to have been subdivided into other states, either tributary or independent. Every thing indicates that these barbarians were Arab hordes, and especially the remains of the ancient Cushite tribes, Aâd and Tamoud, to which we must join the Medianites and the Amalekites, whom the Mussulman authors point out to us as their branches and their kindred, and whom we find afterwards established on the confines of Egypt. The kingdom of Thebes having resisted this invasion, there ensued an habitual state of warfare, the effect of which was to unite all belonging to the nation under the same standard, and finally to expel the foreign intruders. The formation of the Jewish people belongs to this period.

"Before this invasion of the Arabs, that is to say before the year 1800, a profound obscurity reigns over the history of Memphis and of Lower Egypt, without doubt because the long and violent tyranny of the Arabs caused the monuments to disappear; and also, because the geographical constitution of the country, divided into islands, is favourable to disorder and anarchy. The kingdom of Thebes, on the contrary, homogeneous in its territory, and favoured by its imperishable granites, has transmitted to us, in its temples, in its palaces, in its tombs, innumerable monuments of a civilization whose origin goes back to indefinite antiquity. Unfortunately, the secrets thereof are expressed by hieroglyphic figures, which we are seldom able to explain. Their meaning, nevertheless, in some astronomical pictures, has been shewn with sufficient clearness to deduce from them results far from questionable. Thus, in the zodiac of the temple of Dendera, (formerly Tentgrîs, in lat.  $26^{\circ} 9'$ ) the disposition of the signs and constellations is so combined, that it is generally agreed that it represents the state of the heavens at the moment of the foundation of the temple, or of the execution of the paint-

ing; and because the annual motion of precession which the fixed stars observe, relatively to the sun, seems to be a secular dial invented by Providence in order to reveal its mysteries to the studious man, skilful astronomers have considered as certain that the position of the sun in the sign of Aries, as it appears in the zodiac of Dendera, expressed the year 2056 before our era, in like manner as another disposition of signs in the zodiac of the temple of Esneh (Latopolis, in lat.  $25^{\circ} 18'$ ) expresses the year 4600. Doubtless many readers will be glad to see the proofs of these assertions detailed by one of the professors of astronomy who has seen the monuments. With that view, (concludes our author,) we have hereto annexed a memoir of the late M. Nouet, who was attached as astronomer to the French expedition to Egypt."

Having terminated this part of his work, Volney next presents us with "*Researches on the Antiquities of the Temple of Dendera, in Upper Egypt, according to the construction of the Zodiac in the ceiling of its peristyle*," by M. Nouet; on which he makes the following remarks:—

"According to these principles, which are those of all astronomers, we see that the annual precession being fifty seconds and a fraction of about a fourth or a fifth, it thence results that a whole degree is displaced in seventy-one years and eight or nine months, and a whole sign in 2152 or 2153 years.

"Now, if, as is the case in astronomy the vernal equinoctial point was in the first degree of Aries in the year 388 before Christ, it thence results that it was in the first degree of Taurus about 2152 years before, that is about 2540 before Christ; and thus going back from sign to sign, the first degree of Aries was found to be the autumnal equinoctial point, about 12,912 years before the year 388, that is 13,300 years before our era; would not this be what Pomponius Mela meant, when he relates that, according to the Egyptians, the origin of the world (that is, of the great celestial circle,) goes back to 13,000 years? Our surplus of 300 years would not be a difficulty, because Pomponius may have quoted a learned calculation made about the time of Ptolemy or Alexander.

"It is besides worthy of remark, that the Egyptians never admitted or acknowledged, in their chronology, the deluge of the Chaldeans in the sense in which we take it; and that, without doubt, because among the Chaldeans themselves, it was merely an allegorical manner of expressing that Aquarius was in the solstitial point of winter, which really was the case at the epoch when the vernal equinoctial point was in Taurus. This carries us back to the thirty-first or thirty-second century before our era, that is to say, precisely

cisely to the dates established by the Indians and by the Jews, copyists from the Chaldeans. A fine career is open, in this kind of research, to the learned who will enter into it with the impartial desire of truth united to a *scientific knowledge of astronomy*. Without these two conditions it is no longer possible to penetrate into antiquity. Our task (says Volney, in conclusion,) is finished."

From the comprehensive view we have taken of the contents of this publication, a tolerably accurate judgment may be formed of the laborious task accomplished by its author. To trace the connexion of events from so many different sources, with the intention to analyze and correct a series of chronological facts, in the history of so many nations, through a long succession of distant ages, required, indeed, no common share of knowledge and no ordinary depth of reading. The references and quotations are accordingly extremely numerous and diversified; but, as the various authorities are contrasted, when necessary, in chronological and genealogical tables, comparison is rendered easy, and

the trouble of calculation is obviated. To those who have a taste for biblical disputations, here is a wide field thrown open for the exercise of their talents; those likewise who are fond of exploring the secret recesses of very remote antiquity, will here find a clue to guide them in the intricate and thorny pursuit; while to others, who have no inclination to bewilder themselves in the mazes of history, whether sacred or profane, disquisitions of so abstruse a nature may perhaps appear sometimes less interesting. Hence, in one part of his book, Volney has expressed a hope, that the patience of the reader may, in some degree, be requited by the conciseness of his labour, as well as by the clearness and even the novelty of his results. How far the event may justify that hope, the English reader will soon have an opportunity to determine, as there will shortly appear a translation of this work, made at Paris, under the immediate inspection of the author.

We understand a translation of the entire work is now printing in London.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

### SONNET TO NIGHT.

SEASON of calm repose, whose silent  
power  
Steals o'er Creation's bounds, and reigns  
supreme;  
I gladly hail the oft-returning hour,  
That hastes thee on to shroud the solar  
beam.  
Then let the gay their giddy course pursue,  
Uncheck'd by Wisdom's mild and genial  
ray;  
But Meditation will rejoice to view  
Her kindred scene, and own its placid sway.  
Far o'er th' ethereal space each radiant train  
Sings, with its sister orbs, their Maker's  
praise;  
And as the wanderer seeks the lonely plain,  
Enraptur'd much, and lost in Fancy's maze,  
With ardent search, his philosophic eye  
Roves through the hidden stores of vast  
immensity. PYTHIAS.

### TO A LADY, ON ASKING A GENTLEMAN HOW LONG HE WOULD LOVE HER.

IT is not, Celia, in our power  
To say how long our love will last;  
It may be, we, within this hour,  
May lose those joys we now do taste:  
The blessed that immortal be  
From change in love are only free.  
Then, since we mortal lovers are,  
Ask not how long our love will last,  
But, while it does, let us take care,  
Each minute be with pleasure past:  
Were it not madness to deny  
To live, because we're sure to die.

### ON LOVE AND FRIENDSHIP.

Friendship! mysterious cement of the soul,  
Sweet'ner of life, and solder of society!  
I owe thee much. Blair.

VAIN man! to boast that Love can bind,  
With silken cords, the wavering mind;  
Changeful as the dreams of those  
Whose guilt or folly goad repose,  
When Fancy o'er their slumber throws  
Her nightly spells of wanderings vain,  
That soothe or fire the yielding brain,  
Now, as the calm and settled ocean,  
That scarcely heaves, in tranquil motion,  
Whose gently trembling buoyant wave,  
Half fears the pebbly shore to lave;  
Anon, the southern winds arise,  
And mountain-billows storm the skies,  
And dash upon the sounding shore,  
Like rude war's howl, and thunder's roar.

Vainly the rash and forward youth  
Plights his vows of stedfast truth,  
Deceiving self, deceives the fair,—  
Who fondly thinks his love sincere.  
And vainly dreams that words have power  
To hold, as in the plighted hour,  
Firm as the forest oak, that rears  
Its stately growth, nor danger fears  
When desolation, spreading waste,  
Rides upon the wintry blast,  
And every tree of tenderer birth  
Is prostrate thrown upon the earth.

A word, a look, may part for ever,  
Hearts that Love had knit together;  
Or Mary's smile and soften'd eye,  
And matchless grace and dignity,  
May rob from Ellen's fond control,  
Love's inconstant wavering soul.



Or Love, that storm and tempest press'd,  
Was fondly cherish'd and caress'd,  
In peace is lost, when calmly sure  
We fearless thought he'd aye endure.  
But Peace and Love ne'er dwell together,  
Meet they may, but soon will sever;  
For Love delights to build his fame  
In conquests worthy of his name,  
To range the thick entangled wood,  
Where danger lurks in every brake;  
And holds alone the chiefest good  
That's snatch'd from peril's lofty peak.

Love is a self-consuming fire,  
That glows and burns with strong desire,  
Till spent its rage, extinct its flame,  
It leaves a cold and nerveless name.  
How beats that heart that Love has flown!  
Desolate, dreary, void, and lone!  
'Tis like a barren sandy waste,  
Where not a flower or shrub can grow;  
'Tis as if life had breath'd its last  
To every feeling but to woe.  
Where can it fly to seek relief?  
Or where unbosom all its grief?

O! I have felt in this sad hour  
The genial influence of a pow'r,  
Of worth far more than Love can boast,  
With all his glittering outward show;  
That dazzles, till his victim's tost  
By passion's blasts in keenest woe.

Hail, Friendship! of immortal birth,  
Thou comforter and joy of earth!  
Pure as the blue expanse of heaven,  
When o'er its face no cloud is driven,  
And Phœbus glows with radiant brow,  
And shines and blesses all below!  
Lovely as that sphere at night,  
When Cynthia sheds her silvery light,  
And numerous stars are twinkling high,  
Spangling o'er the ethereal sky!

Thou ne'er could'st have thy being first,  
Where storms and wreck continual burst  
On feeble man's devoted head;  
Where evil men, alas! will spread,  
With wide and devastating waste,  
Infernal War's devouring blast;

Who stands upon yon rocky height,  
With crimson standard far unfurl'd?  
Glare his red eyes around the world,  
Thick flaming with infernal light:  
Pestilence, famine, fear, and death,  
Spread beneath his baleful breath;  
Mid clash of swords, and discord's din,  
Bellows his hoarse rough voice between;  
Casting a scornful ghastly smile  
Upon his votaries the while,—  
Who hold it honour, fame, renown,  
To own this fiend their god alone;  
To spread his horrors o'er the plain,  
And sacrifice their fellow men!

Sure Friendship never had her birth  
'Mid rude and slaughtering sons of Earth:  
No, no,—in Heaven's bright sphere she rose,  
Created pure, where none are foes.  
Whatever name she bears above,—  
If Friendship, Charity, or Love,—  
All hail her as their dearest guest,  
And are with her supremely blest.  
O'er Heaven's wide fields, ethereal brightness,  
She spreads her wings of aerial lightness,  
MONTHLY MAG. NO. 320.

And calmness, peace, and joy for ever,  
Unite as one all hearts together.

If Love again should storm my breast,  
Wilt thou, fair Friendship, lull to rest  
Th' unruly passions of the mind?  
And wilt thou go before, and bind  
Love's wings, and train him in the way,  
That Reason ne'er may lose her sway?  
O! then, I'll bless Love's potent spell,  
With Friendship, Love will, aye, be well.  
Yet, if this taste too much of bliss,  
Too much for man of happiness,  
Then let thy gentle self alone  
Protect me, as thou 'erst hast done:  
Let me retain that friendly heart,  
That beats responsive to my own;  
That oft in trouble did'st impart  
That peace I else had never known.  
O fill us with thy genial glow,  
And guide us in thy blissful way,  
That we may strong and stronger grow,  
Diffusing round thy heavenly ray,  
Till, parting from this world of strife,  
We rise again in bliss above,  
With thousands to a better life,  
To dwell in realms of Peace and Love!

C. H.

TO \* \* \* \* \*

FOR thee may Love his chain of gold,  
Each link begirt with wild flowers,  
twine;

With roses cover every fold,  
And dew them o'er with purple wine.

Hope may his wings around thee wave,  
And, pointing on with beaming eye,  
Fan the wild mists of Care away,  
And gild each hue that decks the sky.

Hymen, with streaming flambeaux bright,  
May dance around his altar gay,  
And swear with blazing torch to light  
Thee far on life's unruffled way.

And Plenty may, with copious horn,  
Come first of all the nymphs so fain,  
To greet thee on that joyous morn,  
With Health and Mirth in endless train.

May sober Memory come at eve,  
With mirror like the moonlight wave,  
Where, calmly bright, each joy shall leave  
A lovelier tint than first it gave.

But me no glittering chain of gold  
The urchin blind hath doom'd to wear;  
But fretting iron, creeping cold,  
Hath chill'd my bosom to despair.

Hope with'ring died, and Hymen frowns,  
And Plenty's horn is void to me;  
And Health, and Mirth, and all, have flown,  
All—save the lingerer Memory. A. W.

ANACREON, ODE 13, IMITATED\*.

WHILE Love th' unmanly Atys burns,  
And all his flame to madness turns,  
Infuriate o'er the mount he flies,  
The rocks rebellow to his cries;  
The seers of wild prophetic song  
To Claros' hallowed fountain throng,  
And, drinking deep, in frenzied rhyme  
Breathe th' enraptur'd strains sublime.

\* See Moore's 12th ode.

3 Y

But,

But, God of Love and God of Wine,  
Your frenzied joys alone are mine;  
While with the vineyard's rosy dews,  
And weeping vines my bowl diffuse,  
And o'er my braided locks of snow  
The balmy sighs of perfume flow;

And, dearest girl, I soft recline  
On that vibrating heaven of thine;  
I will the sweetest madness prove,  
That of wine and that of love.  
Clonmell.

D. H.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS IN DECEMBER; With an HISTORICAL and CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

\* \* \* *Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the month.*

THE most costly book of the month, and one of the most splendid in the language, is the edition of *Don Quixote*, embellished with masterly engravings, from original paintings by Mr. SMIRKE. It may, indeed, be called *the Smirke Quixote*; for the father executed the designs, while his ingenious daughter corrected, improved, and perfected the translation. The engravers having exerted their best skill, and no expense having been spared in every department of the work by the publishers, it may be considered, in its best editions, as a specimen of the advanced state of the arts of design, engraving, and typography in London, at the epoch of its publication. As may be expected, the quarto and the royal octavo editions are becoming scarce, and are likely to bear a considerable premium.

A translation has appeared of Dr. MAGENDIE's *Researches on Gravel*, a tract of original research, which merits general attention from the practical utility of its doctrines. "All the causes of gravel, direct and indirect, may (he says,) be reduced to the following:—

"1. Mature and advanced age.

"2. Too nutritious diet, principally composed of animal substances containing a large proportion of azote.

"3. The want of sufficient exercise, literary labours, lying too much in bed, &c.

"4. A habit of drinking but little of liquids of any kind.

"5. The use of generous wines and spirituous liquors.

"6. Copious perspiration, and all serous evacuations occurring in persons otherwise disposed to gravel.

"7. The ill habit of long retention of the urine in the bladder."

There are several chapters treating of the mode of cure; but the following passages merit quotation:—

"As soon as pain and distress about the lumbar region, or the expulsion of sand,

&c. announce that calculous concretions exist, every measure must be adopted that is calculated to effect their expulsion. Many patients obtain this advantage by drinking at different times during the day, particularly in the morning and evening, either a large glass of pure water, or of some diuretic mineral water, such as Seltzer, Luxeuil, Contrexeville, &c. or a glass or two of table beer, or wine copiously diluted with water.

"If this method be not adopted, patients are constantly tormented by pains in the kidneys, rigors, general inquietude, and restlessness; and this state is often prolonged for many months. Some patients obtain temporary relief from the warm-bath, the application of leeches, general bleeding, &c.: but the proper way to relieve, or, what is still better, remove these disorders, is a change of diet.

"The existence of uric acid being connected with the too free use of animal substances as food, which contain azote, and the proportion of that acid being almost always in a direct ratio to the quantity of the aliment employed, nothing more in general is required to effect the object of the first indication, than a restriction of diet, as regards the use of those substances. I have often seen persons cured in the first stage of the disease, merely by ceasing to take animal food at breakfast, to which they had been accustomed. Eight or ten days after this change in diet, they perceived the red sand begin to diminish; and it has rarely happened that it has not disappeared after three weeks or a month, provided they do not eat at dinner so as to make amends for the privation which they have suffered at breakfast.

"Without doubt, bread, particularly that made with rye-flour, pastry, the farinaceous legumens, Italian paste, rice, potatoes, the green legumens, sugar, &c. may be advantageously employed as food, particularly when simply prepared; with these the patient may, without danger, satisfy his appetite. When patients adopt this regimen, they must avoid spirituous liquors, and wine in an undiluted state, and they ought to drink copiously of aqueous



aqueous fluids; such liquids rendering the urine more abundant, without increasing the quantity of uric acid, will necessarily diminish the proportion of the latter to the former."

A volume of essays, called *the Insane World*, contains an amusing view of some follies of society, by a worthy orthodox writer.

The *Memoirs of General Sir James Leith*, add to the authentic materials of the military history of the late war. The general, after setting at defiance all the machinery of death in fields of battle, in various parts of Europe, fell a victim to the West-India climate in October 1816.

Mr. BARROW, secretary of the Admiralty, has published a succinct and well-written *Chronological History of the Voyages to the Arctic Regions*, worthy of the notice of all lovers of geography, and of this species of literature. It commences with the voyage of Zeno, in the reign of Edward the Third, and gives a summary of every subsequent voyager and traveller down to Hearne, Mackenzie, and Kotzebue.

*Florence Macarthy*, by LADY MORGAN, is distinguished by the same spirit of enthusiasm which characterizes all the productions of the author of "the Wild Irish Girl." The commendable design of the present novel is to awaken the attention of the public to the wretched and degraded condition of the lower classes of the Irish nation, by a spirited picture of their manners and customs, their sufferings, their deprivations, and their hitherto unconquerable loyalty. In tracing the causes of so much misery, and such monstrous inequality in the lot of her unfortunate countrymen, Lady Morgan has naturally been led to the subject of *absentee-ship*; and she has thus been compelled to tread in the footsteps of Miss Edgeworth, that incomparable novelist, who has given us such strong and vivid pictures of the baneful effects of that state-trick, which Mr. Pitt called the Union, as must forever render the task of competition in the same line one of extreme boldness. Notwithstanding, however, the disadvantages of comparison, which some parts of the present work will inevitably excite, there is enough of original merit in its design and conduct to entitle the author, if not to the thanks of those who read for amusement, at least to the applause of the patriot and the philanthropist, who will find in these volumes a powerful operation of the press in

favor of humanity, reason, and liberty; against cruelty, bigotry, and oppression.

A *Letter to the Right Hon. Lord Erskine, on such Parts of his Armata as relate to Corn and Wool*, contains some new and interesting information on the subject of the restrictions imposed on the importation of those articles, and displays much ingenuity and practical knowledge in arguing against the policy of such restrictions. The question how far commerce should be free, is one of vital importance to the interests of this country. The present writer with much ability contends against the violation of this freedom in favour of the agricultural interests; and insists strongly on the folly of such a preference, as ultimately defeating its own aim. We recommend the pamphlet to the notice of such of our readers as feel, either practically or theoretically, interested in arriving at the truth of this problem in political economy, as far as it relates to Great Britain.

The popularity of the very witty little volume, called "the Fudge Family in Paris," has tempted some minor bard to put forth an effort to imitate, or rather to continue, that work, under the title of *Replies to the Letters of the Fudge Family in Paris*, edited by THOMAS BROWN, esq. Our duty compels us to say, that, with the exception of the title-page, there is little similarity between the two publications. In the former there are to be found wit, humour, and satire, dressed in harmonious verse, and dexterously employed in a just and noble cause; but, in the latter, we can discover only an *inclination* to serve the same cause, and must therefore take the will for the deed.

An elegant and very pleasing volume has issued from the pen of Mr. W. D. FELLOWES, containing an *Account of his Visit to the Monastery of La Trappe*, and of a tour in certain provinces of France. The plates are numerous, and coloured after the manner of drawings. On the whole, we have not seen a more interesting volume on the prolific subject of France.

Mr. RICH's *Second Memoir on Babylon* claims attention, for the same reasons which led us so earnestly to recommend the first memoir to the notice of our readers. The tract being chiefly occupied in correcting some erroneous reasonings of Major Rennel, the following on the Tower of Babel is the most original paragraph of this memoir:—



The whole height of the Birn Nemrond above the plain to the summit of the brick wall is two hundred and thirty-five feet. The brick wall itself which stands on the edge of the summit, and was undoubtedly the face of another stage, is thirty-seven feet high. In the side of the pile a little below the summit is very clearly to be seen part of another brick wall, precisely resembling the fragment which crowns the summit, but which still encases and supports its part of the mound. This is clearly indicative of another stage of greater extent. The masonry is infinitely superior to any thing of the kind I have ever seen; and leaving out of the question any conjecture relative to the original destination of this ruin, the impression made by a sight of it is, that it was a solid pile, composed in the interior of unburnt brick, and perhaps earth or rubbish; that it was constructed in receding stages, and faced with fine burnt bricks, having inscriptions on them, laid in a very thin layer of lime cement; and that it was reduced by violence to its present ruinous condition. The upper stories have been forcibly broken down, and fire has been employed as an instrument of destruction, though it is not easy to say precisely how or why. The facing of fine bricks has partly been removed, and partly covered by the falling down of the mass which it supported and kept together.

Further information may be expected from Mr. Rich, and he also promises to make a visit to the ruins of Nineveh.

Among catch-pennies, we may name the mawkish memoirs of "her late most excellent Majesty," by Dr. WATKINS, whose memoirs of Sheridan so lately called for our reprehension. Her Majesty, within our knowledge, once laughed at a contemporary biography of her family, and exclaimed, "What can they say of us? we are private people,—nothing can be said of us." Dr. W. has indeed proved that nothing can be said which every body did not before know; but he has said but little even of what was well known in the purlieus of the court. Among other absurdities, this biographer introduces the forged letter to the King of Prussia, so fulsomely ascribed to the Princess of Mecklenburgh, when she was but a child, the sentiments of which do not appear to have accorded with those of any period of her mature life.

A little volume of essays on the virtues and vices, and on various topics of science, called *Affection's Gift to a beloved Godchild*, merits a place beside the similar volume of Mrs. Chapone and Dr. Gregory. The subjects are too much spiritualized; but the language is

correct and elegant, and the typography is creditable to the Colchester press.

Mr. ACKERMANN has published a detailed account of his valuable patent moveable axle for four-wheel carriages. Its best eulogium is that given by the Commissioners of Munich, stating,—

1. It is possible to turn with it in a very confined space, without danger of upsetting.

2. Vast space is gained for luggage.

3. The carriage may be made much shorter than usual.

4. Owing to this circumstance, as well as to the height of the fore-wheels, the draught is greatly diminished.

A small volume, entitled *Night*, a descriptive poem, has recently issued from the press. We cannot say much in its praise: the style is harsh and affected, and the ideas are in the wildest strain of ultra German horror or bombast.

Mr. GROS has published one of the completest French and English Grammars which we remember to have seen.

Mr. COBBETT, the political Goliath of his times, partly with a view to extend his public principles, and partly with the laudable design to instruct the uneducated classes, has published a *Popular Grammar of the English Language*. We consider it as exceedingly well calculated to answer the latter purpose; and, therefore, recommend it to the notice of all persons whose ignorance of the abstract principles of language is an obstacle to their power of disseminating other useful knowledge which they possess.

Of Mr. MILFORD'S *Observations on France and Italy, during a Tour in 1814 and 1815*, we speak our eulogium when we state, that we have selected it for further notice in our forthcoming Supplement. The work is not profound, but it contains some facts worth glean- ing, written in an elegant style.

Mr. TAYLOR'S *Annals of Health and Long Life* form a very useful volume, and the facts which it records are likely to promote the happiness of its readers, if they have sufficient virtue to walk in those paths of temperance which lead to health and longevity.

The instructive annual volume, called *Time's Telescope* for 1819, affords as many agreeable prospects for the ensuing twelve-months as have been afforded by the same work in any former year.

Of Mr. SAVAGE'S *Art of Decorative Printing*, we have already bespoke the favorable opinion of the public; and we trust our anticipation will be confirmed by the first part, which has just made its



its appearance. Few persons who behold the delicately-tinted arms of Earl Spencer will be able to persuade themselves that the parts have not been touched with the hand.

The fourth part of the *Encyclopedia Metropolitana* indicates the same care in its composition, and the same good faith in the embellishments, which have characterized the former parts. We learn, from the last American journals, that its republication is announced in Philadelphia, by the proprietors of the republished Rees.

#### ASTRONOMY.

**A** COMPANION to the Globes; by R. T. Linington. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

Evening Amusements, or the Beauties of the Heavens displayed for 1819; by William Friend, esq. M.A. 5s.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY.

A Catalogue of Old Books, in the Ancient and Modern Languages, and various Classes of Literature, for the year 1818; by Longman and Co. 8vo. 7s.

A Catalogue of Instrumental and Vocal Music; by J. Preston, Strand. 1s.

A Catalogue of Books, in two Parts; by C. Sutton, Nottingham.

#### BOTANY.

The Genera of North American Plants, and a Catalogue of the year 1817; by Thomas Nuttall, F.L.S.

#### CLASSICS.

Stephens's Greek Thesaurus, No. VI. 1l. 1s. large paper, 2l. 2s.

#### DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Crosby's Complete Family Journal, or Housekeeper's Account Book, for 1819. 2s.

#### EDUCATION.

An Introduction to the Study of German Grammar, with practical exercises; by Peter Edmund Laurent. 5s.

Enchiridion Lyricum: or a Guide to Lyric Verse. Composed for the use of schools; by the Rev. J. Hill. 3s.

An Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language. Abridged by the author, John Jamieson, D.D. 8vo. 14s.

#### GALVANISM.

An Account of the History and Present State of Galvanism; by John Bostock, M.D. F.R.S. 8vo. 7s.

#### GEOMETRY.

A Treatise on Spherics; comprising the elements of spherical geometry, and of plane and spherical trigonometry, together with a series of trigonometrical tables; by D. Cresswell, M.A. 7s.

#### HISTORY.

The History of the City of Dublin, from the earliest Accounts to the Present Time: containing its annals, antiquities, ecclesiastical history, and charters; its present extent, public buildings, schools,

institutions, &c.; by the late John Warburton, esq.; the late Rev. James Whitelaw; and the Rev. Robert Walsh, M.R.I.A. 2 vol. 4to. 5l. 5s. on large paper 8l. 8s.

Annals of Aberdeen, from the Reign of King William the Lion to the End of the Year 1818: with an account of the city, cathedral, and University of Old Aberdeen; by William Kennedy, esq. advocate, Aberdeen. 2 vols. 4to. 4l. 4s.

View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages; by Henry Hallam, esq. 2 vols. 4to. 3l. 3s.

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Reports of the Practice in the Clinical Wards of the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, during the months of November and December, 1817, and January 1818, and May, June, and July, 1818; by Andrew Duncan, jun. 8vo. 5s.

Transactions of the Association of Fellows and Licentiates of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland. 17s. 4d. in one thick vol. 8vo.

#### MEMOIRS.

Historical Memoirs of the English Catholics; and Historical Minutes respecting the Irish and Scottish Catholics since the Reformation; by Charles Butler, esq. 2 vols. 8vo. 24s.

The Life of Mary, Queen of Scots: drawn from the state papers; with six subsidiary memoirs:—1. Of the calumnies concerning the Scottish Queen,—2. Memoirs of Francis II.—3. Of Lord Darnley,—4. Of James, Earl Bothwell,—5. Of the Earl of Murray,—6. Of Secretary Maitland; by George Chalmers, F.R.S.S.A. in two vols. 4to. 3l. 13s. 6d.

#### MISCELLANIES.

The Fourth Part of the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*: or Universal Dictionary of Knowledge; on an original plan. 1l. 1s.

Supplement to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Vol. III. Part II. 1l. 5s.

The Edinburgh Review, No. LX. 6s.

The *Encyclopædia Edinensis*; by Dr. Millar; part V. of vol. 2. 8s.

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Aliens not to become naturalized but by Act of Parliament, or denizens but by letters of denization.

Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to affect in any manner such right to naturalization or to denization as any person, in case this Act had not been passed, might acquire or would have acquired by virtue of any Act or Acts of Parliament made for encouraging seamen to enter into his Majesty's service, or for naturalizing such foreign Protestants as shall settle in any of his Majesty's colonies in America, or for naturalizing such foreign Protestants as shall have served or shall serve in his Majesty's forces, or for the encouragement of the fisheries.

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**Cap. CI.** *For applying certain Monies therein mentioned for the Service of the Year 1818.*—June 10.

REVIEW



## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Remarks on the Present State of Musical Instruction, with the Prospectus of an improved Plan for demonstrating the Necessity of a New Order of Musical Designation; by J. Rolfe.*

**A**FTER the many learned and well-laboured works, systematical and practical, with which in almost every country of Europe the science of music has been promoted, it is no slight honour to the knowledge and abilities of a professor to be found competent to the task of throwing new light upon the theory, or of giving a new impetus and facility to its execution. If Germany claims the pre-eminence in didactic productions, England, perhaps, is entitled to the second place; and it is no small credit to Mr. Rolfe, that he has entitled himself to a station among the best musical speculatists of his country.

The professed or principal object of this work is to guide and accelerate the progress of the amateur; but we by no means flatter the author when we say, that every musical student and most professors may derive considerable benefit from its studious perusal. We agree entirely with the opinion of the ingenious author, that of all assistants, in the study of any science whatever, none are so effective as *diagrams*. It was under the impression of this truth, that a twelvemonth since we commended Mr. R.'s "Principles of Harmony;" and the same persuasion induces our approbation of the work before us. The *harmonies* and their *roots* are definitely and clearly represented; and the *signatures of derivatives*, with their collateral branches, the *degrees of elevation and depression*, and the *chromatic gradation*, are, as we conceive, made too manifest to be mistaken by the slenderest capacity. With this master's objections to the abstract and unpractical study of thorough-bass, we certainly coincide. Not only will the practical application of its rules quicken the march of the learner; it is absolutely necessary to his ultimate success. Rameau, Rousseau, Pepusch, Holder, Posquali, and all the best theoretical writers, entertained this sentiment, and the last more especially. Since, then, musical science is dead matter without active application, and, as it were, lives but in its practical results, he will best illustrate its principles who exhibits them in visible signs. To do this, has not only

been the professed, but, as it appears to us, the actual aim of the work we are considering; and we feel no difficulty in stating it as our opinion, that it is at once pregnant with useful precept, intelligible example, and calculated both to inform the ignorant and add to acquired knowledge; to urge the advance of the pupil, and assist the labours of the tutor.

*Ross's Airs, (Numbers 5 and 6), arranged with Variations, and a Characteristic Prelude for the Piano-forte; by Mr. Ross, organist, of Aberdeen. 1s. 6d.*

The present numbers of this amusing and interesting work contain "The Rose of Carmarthen," a Welsh air; and "The Pretty Green Banks of Cavan," an Irish air; both of which have always been deserving favorites, and are worthy of the happy labour bestowed upon them by the ingenious organist of Aberdeen.

The variations to each (four in number,) are appropriate and tasteful. Mr. Ross has embellished without overcharging the models he had to extend and adorn; and, without distorting them, has converted two sweetly simple melodies into pleasing piano-forte exercises. The *digression* with which he has variegated his adscititious effusions are judiciously introduced, and afford a felicitous relief.

"He Woo'd, he Won her Simple Heart." Sung by Master Barnet in the Heir of Veroni, at the Theatre Royal Covent-Garden. Composed by Henry Bishop, esq. 1s. 6d.

Mr. Bishop has displayed much of his acknowledged taste in this song. The air is marked by a tolerable degree of novelty, and the expression is correct and forcible. In the piano-forte accompaniment, the bass, and the style of the introductory and concluding symphonies, we trace the science, skill, and design of a master. The words (written by Mr. Pocock) extend to two verses, to the second of which the music is also printed.

*Introduction and Air, (called) Lavinia, for the Piano forte; by T. H. Buller. 2s.*

The "Introduction" to this Air (in three crotchets in a bar) is remarkably simple in its style, and by no means unpleasing. The melody to which it leads is happy in its subject, and the young practitioner will find it pleasant to the ear and improving to the finger. If we have



have any objection to make, it is to the rather more than *quantum sufficit* of *arpeggio* bass. The coda, appropriate and lively, winds up the movement in animating and engaging style.

*The Duchess of Cambridge's Waltz for the Piano-forte; by M. Corri. 2s 6d.*

This little production (an *allegretto* in three crotchets in a bar) is written in the most familiar style. The motion of the right hand seldom exceeds that of the triplet time; and, when it proceeds in quavers, the passages are the easiest

possible. We mention these particulars, because we consider them great recommendations with learners, and are persuaded from experience that the juvenile pupil whose finger is indulged with easy execution, while the ear is flattered and interested with the smooth and graceful flow of the passages, practises not only with more delight, but more profit, than when the power of the hand is strained, and the imagination unamused.

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

THE Newspaper-press has become, in these realms, a more powerful engine by which to promulgate opinions and govern intellect than ever before existed; than could have been anticipated by any former age; or than can be conceived by foreigners who do not understand, or by natives who have not studied its economy. It is an engine which, however, is capable of performing much benefit, or of inflicting great evils on the world. It may be corrupted by a malignant administration, who, by poisoning the sources of knowledge, may rivet the chains of priestcraft, law-craft, and state-craft; or it may, in the hands of independent conductors, scatter the light of reason and philosophy, and lead rapidly to a golden age of the world. It is important, therefore, to look around us and consider its actual condition.

There are at this time printed in London EIGHT daily morning papers, which are read, generally, through the metropolis, and afterwards through the country, of which four are devotedly in the interest or pay of ministers; three which, in taking no decided part, do not evince correct perceptions of the moral difference between truth and falsehood; and but one always independent—THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

There are SIX published every evening at the post-hour, and of course chiefly circulated through the country: of these, two are devoted to ministers; three are open to either side; and but one may be described as inflexibly independent, we mean THE STATESMAN.

There are seven published every other evening, five out of which are understood to be in the hands of ministers or placemen, and the others are indifferent or neutral.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 330.

There are seven published on particular days of the week, but they are servile or indiscriminating; at least, we never heard of their energies of independence.

Over and above all the preceding candidates for public attention, there are no less than TWENTY published every Sunday, and some of them have an edition on Monday, for post-office circulation. Of these, full half are in the interest or under the influence of ministers, or their agents; three or four take the side of truth or falsehood indifferently: while the *Champion*, now conducted with great ability by Mr. Thelwall; the *Constitution*, by Mr. Lovell; the *Independent Whig*, by Mr. White; the *Examiner*, by Messrs. Hunt; the *British Gazette*, by Mr. Wooler; the *News*, by Mr. Phipps; and the *Observer*, by Mr. Clerment; advocate the cause of truth and liberty with skill, perseverance, and energy.

In this enumeration of the London Newspapers, we do not include the weekly political essayists, Messrs. Cobbet, Wooler, Sherwin, and the author of the *Gorgon*, who form a body of light troops in the popular interest, sufficient to counteract the regularly trained but heavy phalanx of the ministry, in their majority of morning, evening, and thrice-a-week papers. But, vast and complex as is this machinery of metropolitan intelligence, there are also no less than 119 weekly Newspapers published in the COUNTIES of ENGLAND and WALES; besides three which appear twice a-week.

There are in SCOTLAND five published three times a-week; five twice a-week; and seventeen published once a-week.

There are in IRELAND six published daily; eleven published thrice a-week;

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eighteen

eighteen twice a-week; and nine once a-week.

And seven published once a-week in Jersey, Guernsey, and the Isle of Man.

The series making a total of 423 separate publications of news, opinions, and various intelligence, within every week; and consisting of at least half-a-million of separate Newspapers.

Among the conductors of the Provincial, the Scottish, and Irish papers, there is to be found every variety of integrity and wisdom; and, though we anathematize all corrupt abuses of the press, yet we blame none for yielding to the insinuating claims of friendship, or the venial prejudices of education. The whole may, however, be classed generally into partizans of the present ministry, and of all their crimes and errors, consisting of about *two-sevenths*; of moderate supporters of any persons exercising the powers of government, equal to other *three-sevenths*; and of steady friends of liberty, many of whom compromise their personal interests at her shrine, making the *two other sevenths*. It may be gratifying to know, that, during the Pitt administration, the then proportions were six-sevenths for the first two classes, and not more than a seventh for the last; and hence the mischievous delusions of that period.

The first of these classes, and many of the second, enjoy favours or promises from government, and the zealous patronage of its agents in all the various departments and ramifications of administration. Some in London are bribed by a monopoly of official intelligence, others by an official circulation, and a few by direct retainers from public offices and particular public interests. In the country the inducements are magisterial, legal, clerical, and official advertisements, amounting to more than half that appear; besides a considerable influence, personal and official, calculated to exalt the interests of the proprietor's family.

The latter class, the virtuous, and often the suffering minority, men who glory in carrying the cross of martyrdom in the cause of endangered truth, enjoy, nevertheless, the suffrages of the people in their several neighbourhoods. They have in consequence, in general, a larger circulation than their pliant rivals, who are more favoured by the profitable advertisements which flow from power and property. As honour is their chief reward, as far as regards the cause they support, though many of their papers

are exceedingly profitable, we shall conclude this article by naming several of them in alphabetical order, as meriting, by their steady and undismayed services, the gratitude of the people of England.

The Bury Post.....Barker (late Gedge)  
The Bristol Gazette.....Mills  
The Bristol Mercury.....Brown & Co.  
The Brighton Herald.....Fleet  
The Birmingham Argus.....Ragg  
The Carlisle Journal.....Jollie  
The Chester Guardian.....Gorton  
The Coventry Herald.....Merridew  
The Exeter Alfred.....Cullum  
The Hull Rockingham.....Perkins  
The Kentish Chronicle..Cowtan and Co.  
The Leeds Mercury.....Baines  
The Leicester Chronicle.....Thompson  
The Litchfield Mercury.....Ampllett  
The Liverpool Mercury.....Smith  
The Manchester Gazette.....Cowdroy  
The Manchester Observer.....Wardle  
The Newcastle Chronicle.....Hodgson  
The Newcastle Tyne Mercury..Mitchell  
The Norfolk Chronicle..Stevenson and Co.  
The Nottingham Review.....Sutton  
The Oxford Herald.....Munday  
The Salopian Journal.....Eddowes  
The Sheffield Iris.....Montgomery  
The Stamford News.....Drakard  
The Taunton Courier.....Marriott  
The Worcester Herald.....Holl  
The York Herald.....Hargrove and Co.

Besides these, which are eminently distinguished for their activity in supporting the free principles of the constitution, there are many which never sacrifice to power, and have great merit as independent journals; among which we may name the Bath Herald, the Gloucester Journal, the Shrewsbury Chronicle, the Exeter Gazette, the Derby Mercury, the Windsor Express, the Colchester Gazette, the Shrewsbury Chronicle, the Hampshire Telegraph, the Hull Advertiser, the Manchester Chronicle, the Chester Chronicle, the Sussex Advertiser, and the Cambrian.

And among the Scottish papers, that called the Scotsman, the Montrose Review, the Glasgow Western Star, the Edinburgh Chronicle, the Edinburgh Reflector, and the Aberdeen Journal, merit special praise for their liberal spirit.

The Irish papers are more generally conducted in a spirit of independence than those of Great Britain. The ministers have their devoted journalists, but their servile doctrines are ably counteracted by the Dublin Freeman's Journal, by the Dublin Evening Post, the Belfast Register, and the Cork Advertiser.

We have thus presented our readers with a summary of the state of the Newspaper-



paper-press. It is a subject prolific in details, and susceptible of many reflections; but the article has already exceeded the limits proposed. We are sensible too of the delicate nature of the task we have imposed on ourselves in venturing to draw a clear line of demarcation where a nicer discrimination may be, perhaps, necessary to distinguish the various shades of merit and principle. We have, however, long felt the importance of analysing the subject; and, if we have done it imperfectly, we have at least laid the foundation for some more elaborated performance, and have afforded an opportunity to the intelligent parties concerned, to correct any errors into which we have inadvertently fallen.

The English universities and the King's printer having lately determined to assert their patent-right in the printing of Bibles and Common Prayer-Books, actions at law have been commenced against all discovered venders of Scottish printed Bibles, and against all English editions, with merely *colourable* notes. The number of these actions, and their cost by bills in Chancery, for discovering of past profits, has created a considerable sensation in the bookselling trade.

The *Port-Folio* of Philadelphia has arrived in London to October inclusive, and may be had of all booksellers, for the last two years, at three shillings per number.

An Account is preparing of the Mission from Cape Coast Castle to the Kingdom of Ashantee, in Africa; comprising its history, laws, superstitions, customs, architecture, trade, &c.: to which is added, a translation from the Arabic of an account of Mr. Park's death, &c.; by T. E. BOWDICH, esq. conductor and chief of the embassy. It will be accompanied by a map, and several plates of architecture, costumes, processions, &c.

The African Association are preparing a volume of Travels in Nubia and in the Interior of North-eastern Africa, performed in the months of February and March, 1813, by J. L. BURCKHARDT. Prefixed will appear a life of the author, and a portrait.

Mr. MONTGOMERY is preparing a new volume for the press, under the title of Greenland and other Poems.

Mr. HAZLITT's Lectures on the Comic Genius and Writers of Great Britain, now delivering at the Surrey Institution, will be published in a few days.

The third volume of ARCHDEACON COXE's Memoirs of John duke of Marlborough will appear in January.

Besides the several periodical speculations of the new year, which were named in our last, we have since heard of the undermentioned:—

1. The Casket, by Mr. H. White, sen.
2. The Fireside Magazine, and Monthly Epitome.
3. The English Musical Gazette, or Monthly Intelligencer.

An account is nearly ready of a Journey from Moscow to Constantinople, in the years 1817-18, by WM. MACMICHAEL, M.D. F.R.S. one of Dr. Radcliffe's travelling fellows, from the university of Oxford.

A work of Biblical Criticism on the Books of the Old Testament, and translations of sacred songs, with notes critical and explanatory, by SAMUEL HORSLEY, LL.D. F.R.S. F.A.S. late Bishop of St. Asaph, is in the press.

The Annals of Coinage of the United Kingdom, from the earliest record to the present time, by the Rev. ROGER RUDING, has been delayed, in consequence of the accession of much additional and valuable information: it will however be published in the month of February, and be comprised in five octavo volumes, and a quarto of plates, bringing the engraved series down to the recent issue of sovereigns and crown pieces.

The Poetical Remains, accompanied by Memoirs, of the late JOHN LEYDEN, M.D. author of "Historical Account of Discoveries in Africa," will appear this month.

Mr. J. MACPHAIL, twenty years gardener and steward to the late Earl of Liverpool, has put to press, the Gardener's Remembrancer; exhibiting the nature of vegetable life, and of vegetation, together with the practical method of gardening in all its branches. This work contains directions for the culture of the cucumber, and the plan of a durable frame for cultivating the pineapple, the grape vine, and the peach; and for forcing all sorts of choice fruits, flowers, and esculent vegetables, without the influence of fire-heat.

A new edition, corrected and enlarged, is ready for publication, of the Historical Account of Discoveries and Travels in Africa, by HUGH MURRAY, F.R.S.E. including the substance of the late Dr. Leyden's work.

The continuation of Sir RICHARD HOARE's History of Ancient Wiltshire will

will be published in the spring: the plates will be very numerous, and their execution surpasses those already given.

Two quartos and an octavo are announced on the subject of the late abortive voyages to the Arctic Regions. All decorum continues to be violated by the puffs upon puffs which are circulated through the journals and newspapers on this subject. Thus, a wretched tribe of Esquimaux, of whom a hundred such tribes exist on those coasts, are magnified into a *newly-discovered race of men*; and some snow, tinged by accidental circumstances, is held forth as a new atmospherical phenomenon of vast curiosity. The puffs about the government lotteries themselves are not more nauseous and offensive than those which are daily fabricated in regard to these new Munchausens.

The first number of a General History of the County of York, by THOMAS DURHAM WHITTAKER, LL.D. F.S.A. illustrated by engravings, from drawings by J. M. W. Turner, esq. R.A., and M. Buckler, will appear in a few days.

The fourth volume is nearly ready for publication of the Personal Narratives of M. D. HUMBOLDT'S Travels to the Equinoctial Regions of the New Continent, during the years 1799 and 1804: translated by Miss Williams, at Paris.

A new novel, by the author of the Physiognomist and the Bachelor and Married Man, will appear shortly, entitled, "Hesitation, or to marry or not to marry."

A novel will appear in a few days, entitled, Mondouro; by a lady of high rank.

The Authoress, a tale, by the author of "Rachel," will be published this month.

A novel will appear in a few days, entitled, Oakwood Hall, by Miss HUTTON, of Birmingham, authoress of "the Miser Married," &c.

A new novel is preparing for the press by the author of "Correction."

Another novel is announced, called, the Intriguing Beauty, and the Beauty without Intrigue.

Miss SPENCE, authoress of "Letters from the Highlands," &c. is printing a novel, entitled, a Traveller's Tale of the last Century.

An interesting work is preparing for the press, and in great forwardness, entitled, a Biographical Dictionary of the Worthies of Ireland; to comprise succinct and impartial sketches of the lives and characters of eminent natives of Ireland, of every rank and station,

at any time celebrated, in their own or other countries, for their genius, talents, or public virtues, in the various departments of arms, politics, literature, sciences, and arts.

In January will appear, Memoirs of the Life of John Wesley, founder of the English methodists, by R. SOUTHEY, esq. author of "Wat Tyler," in two volumes, octavo, illustrated by portraits of Wesley and Whitfield.

The concluding volume of the same author's History of Brazil is at press, and will be speedily published.

Mr. MARTIN, of Liverpool, has in the press, a Discourse, read in the Literary and Philosophical Society of that town, entitled, ΖΗΤΗΜΑΤΑ ΔΙΑΝΟΗΤΙΚΑ, or a View of the Intellectual Powers of Man, with observations on their cultivation.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, is about to publish a work on the Locked Jaw and Tetanus in Horses, and likewise on the epidemical disease or catarrhal affection that sometimes prevails amongst those animals.

Mr. THOMAS ALCOCK is preparing for publication, some Observations on Inflammation of the Mucous Membrane of the Respirative Organs, illustrative of the pathology and treatment of bronchial inflammation, croup, hooping-cough, measles, catarrh, and those affections resembling pulmonary consumption; exemplified by cases, dissections, and coloured engravings of morbid appearances.

Mr. TEISSIER has in the press, a Narrative of the Operations of the Royalist Armies in the Interior of France, in 1815; translated from the "Panache d'Henri IV. ou les Phalanges Royales," a work prohibited by the French police.

A Treatise concerning Credit and Political Expediency, will shortly be published, in one volume octavo; intending to shew that no national debt exists at all; or, if any, how much; and how that may be abolished: to demonstrate the folly and illegality of the funding system, to point out the purpose and tendency of savings-banks, lottery-bills, &c. by H. A. MITCHELL, of Newcastle.

A new and enlarged edition is printing in London of Dr. SWEDIAUR'S Treatise on the Nature, Symptoms, Effects, and Treatment of Syphilitic Diseases. We understand it abounds in luminous and ingenious views of the subject, calculated to create considerable interest among the faculty.

Dr. EDWARD PERCIVAL is preparing for



for publication a series of Practical Observations on the Pathology, Treatment, and Prevention of Typhous Fever.

Dr. BACON, of Gloucester, formerly president of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, has in the press, an Enquiry respecting some of the Diseases of the Serous Membranes of the Abdomen and Thorax, together with observations illustrative of the mucous surface of the alimentary canal; with five engravings.

Shortly will be published, Cases, with observations on wry-neck, on the reduction of luxation of the shoulder-joint, on the operation for hare lip, on cartilaginous substances of the knee-joint, on aneurism, and on the use of the extract of stramonium; by JOHN KIRBY, A.B.

The Rev. P. BLISS will complete the old work of the *Athenæ Oxonienses*, by the publication of a fourth volume, which is very nearly ready: he will then proceed upon the continuation.

The Annual Biography and Obituary for 1819, being the third volume, is in the press. It will contain, among other interesting articles, memoirs of the private life of her late Majesty, with an historical dissertation on the family of Mecklenburgh Strelitz; an eulogè of Sir Samuel Romilly, illustrated by authentic notes concerning his family; a memoir of the late Mr. Dempster, with some original letters to a member of his Majesty's privy council; a life and analysis of the impeachment of Mr. Hastings; biographical notices of Dr. Burney, Sir Thomas Bernard, Sir R. Croft, Mr. Rose, Dr. Cogan, founder of the Royal Humane Society, Dr. Adams, Rev. W. Beloe; with an analytical account of their works, &c.

The first volume of the Literary Journal, containing forty weekly-numbers, will be published on the 1st of January. This useful work, in addition to its record of the novelties in literature and science during the last ten months, contains the most complete information on the invention, theory, and construction of the Kaleidoscope; and nearly two hundred articles of original poetry.

The Rev. JOHN EVANS, A.M. announces (to be published by subscription, and embellished with a portrait,) Memoirs of the Rev. William Richards, LL.D. including a sketch of his character and writings; with an appendix, containing some account of the Rev. Roger Williams, founder of the state of Rhode Island.

The sixteenth volume of the *Encyclopædia Londinensis*, which is nearly ready for delivery, will contain a very ample treatise on music, with a frontispiece and twenty-one other engravings, including all the curious instruments ancient and modern, the metronome, &c.

The Transactions of the Literary Society of Bombay are nearly ready for publication, in one volume, quarto, with numerous engravings.

Mr. Hogg, the Scottish poet, known by the name of the Ettrick Shepherd, has for some time been employed in collecting and arranging for the press, the *Jacobite Poetical Relics* of Scotland, during the struggles in 1715 and 1745. They consist chiefly of songs, many of which are admirable specimens of sarcastic wit; but they partake neither of the ancient heroic ballad, nor of the pastoral style of modern times.

A new edition of Mortimer's Commercial Dictionary is preparing for publication, edited by several gentlemen in different departments.

The second volume of the Transactions of the Association of Fellows and Licentiates of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians in Dublin is nearly ready.

Speedily will be published, the Entomologist's Pocket Compendium: containing, an introduction to the knowledge of British insects; the apparatus used, and the best means of obtaining and preserving them; the genera of Linné; together with the modern method of arranging the classes Crustacea, Myriapoda, Spiders, Mites, and Insects, according to their affinities and structure, after the system of Dr. Leach. Also, an explanation of the terms used in Entomology: a kalendar of the time, and situations where usually found of nearly three thousand species; and instructions for collecting and fitting up objects for the microscope. Illustrated with twelve plates; by G. SAMOUELLE, associate of the Linnæan Society of London.

A second volume of the Dublin Hospital Reports will appear shortly.

Volume IX. part 2, of the Transactions of the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London, will be published early in the ensuing year.

In May will be published, No. I. (to be comprised in thirty-six numbers,) of Excursions through the Counties of Surry, Kent, and Sussex; on the same plan as the Excursions through Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk; being a continuation

uation of the Excursions through England, comprising descriptions of the Residences of the Nobility and Gentry, remains of Antiquity, and every other most interesting Object of Curiosity in the three Counties; and illustrated with three hundred engravings.

At the same time will commence the publication of Excursions through Ireland, on the same plan as the Excursions through England, intended as a companion to that work; to be comprised in eight volumes, and it will contain four hundred engravings.

The Rev. HARVEY MARRIOTT, rector of Claverton, has in the press, a second volume of a course of Family Sermons.

A volume of Letters on the Importance, Duty, and Advantages of Early Rising, is printing.

Mr. TAUNTON will commence his next course of Lectures on Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, and Surgery, on Saturday, January 23d.

Shortly will be published, some professional Remarks on the Foreknowledge of God; suggested by passages in Dr. Adam Clarke's Commentary on the New Testament; by Mr. GILL TIMMS.

The author of Lessons for Young Persons in Humble Life is preparing for publication a little work, entitled "Arithmetic for Children."

A prospectus is in circulation of a new weekly paper, to be entitled, the Caledonian or Scottish Historical and Political Investigator, which will appear early in January, and merit patronage from its patriotic character.

The author of "Affection's Gift" has in the press, Treasures of Thought, from De Stael Holstein; to which is prefixed, a Monody on her Death; also, Letters on History, sacred and profane, addressed to a beloved God-child.

No. 7. of Neale's Illustrated History of Westminster Abbey, will be published in the beginning of February.

Early in February will be published, a Defence of the Poor Laws, with a plan for the suppression of mendicity, and the establishment of universal parochial benefit societies; by Mr. S. ROBERTS.

Mr. W. C. OULTON is preparing for publication, Authentic and Impartial Memoirs of her late Majesty, interspersed with anecdotes of the royal family.

Mr. HORATIO HARDY has in the press, a continuation of the Register of East India Ships, from the years 1813 to 1818.

The second edition of the Memoirs of Mrs. Eliz. Hamilton, with a selection from her correspondence, &c. by Miss BENDER, is ready for publication.

## FRANCE.

At the sittings of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, on the 16th of November, a report was read on "*the Essay on the Dry Rot, by Robert M<sup>r</sup> William, architect*;" and, on the 23d, the secretary, Mons. Cuvier, transmitted to the author an account of the proceedings that had, in consequence, taken place; and intimating to him, that it was on account of the importance of the objects of which he had treated, and of his scientific researches, that the academy had been led to have the analysis (*compte verbal*) made out; it was contrary to their usage to deliver to authors a copy of their reports on printed works.

A manuscript, in the hand-writing of Tasso, has been purchased at Paris for the Grand Duke of Tuscany. It consists of about fifty pages, containing pieces of poetry addressed to the great lords of his time, eminent writers, cardinals, ladies, and friends of the illustrious poet. From the number of erasures, it appears that this great poet was very familiar with the "art of blotting."

## INDIA.

M. LANGLES, in his very able and curious work on Indian Literature and English Missions, states,—

That there are more than twenty establishments of English missionaries in the East Indies, extending from Sirdhana, north of Delhi, to Amboyna, in the Indian ocean, a distance of more than four thousand miles!

The establishment at Serampore and Calcutta was founded in 1799, and composed of Dr. W. Carey, who superintends the college; Mr. Marshman, the press; and Messrs. Ward, Lawson, Enstace, Carey, Yates, and seven other brethren.

The establishment at Dinagapore was founded in 1800, and teaches forty-three children on the Lancasterian plan, by Ignace Fernandes.

At Cotonah, in Burdwan, the mission was formed in 1804, by M. Chamberlain.

At Rangoon, in 1807. A church was built at that station in 1801, by some of the poor converts.

At Gomalty, near the ruins of Gour, in 1808.

At Digah, near Patna, the establishment was founded by Mr. Moore in 1809.

A respectable Armenian, M. Peter, founded the Evangelical mission at Bala-sore in 1810.

At



At Agrah in 1811, and at Nagpore the same year. From 1812 to 1815 the missions at Bombay, Patna, Chittagong, and Colombo, were founded.

At Sirdhana, Pandoun, and Java, establishments were formed in 1813.

At Agra, Amboyna, and Allahabad, in 1814.

The number of persons employed in

these missions at the end of the year 1813 was forty-four, twelve of whom were Europeans and thirty-two natives. But, according to a statement published in *the Asiatic Journal* for May 1817, there were at that period ninety-eight European and twenty-three native Protestant missionaries in India, of different denominations.

## PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

ABSTRACT of the THIRD REPORT of the SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to INQUIRE into the EDUCATION of the LOWER ORDERS; HENRY BROUGHAM, ESQ. chairman.

**Y**OUR committee rejoice in being able to state, that since their first appointment in 1816, when they examined the state of the metropolis, there is every reason to believe, that the exertions of charitable individuals and public bodies have increased, notwithstanding the severe pressure of the times; and that a great augmentation has taken place in the means provided for the instruction of the poor in that quarter; and, since the inquiries of your committee have been extended to the whole island, they have had reason to conclude, that the means of educating the poor are steadily increasing in all considerable towns as well as in the metropolis.

It appears clearly from the returns, as well as from other sources, that a very great deficiency exists in the means of educating the poor, wherever the population is thin and scattered over country districts. The efforts of individuals combined in societies are almost wholly confined to populous places.

Another point to which it is material to direct the attention of parliament, regards the two opposite principles, of founding schools for children of all sorts, and for those only who belong to the established church. Where the means exist of erecting two schools, one upon each principle, education is not checked by the exclusive plan being adopted in one of them, because the other may comprehend the children of sectaries. In places where only one school can be supported, it is manifest that any regulations which exclude dissenters, deprive the poor of that body of all means of education.

Your committee, however, have the greatest satisfaction in observing, that in many schools where the national system is adopted, an increasing degree

of liberality prevails, and that the church catechism is only taught, and attendance at the established place of public worship only required, of those whose parents belong to the establishment; due assurance being obtained that the children of sectaries shall learn the principles and attend the ordinances of religion, according to the doctrines and forms to which their families are attached.

It is with equal pleasure that your committee have found reason to conclude, that the Roman Catholic poor are anxious to avail themselves of those protestant schools established in their neighbourhood, in which no catechism is taught; and they indulge a hope, that the clergy of that persuasion may offer no discouragement to their attendance, more especially as they appear, in one instance, to have contributed to the support of schools, provided that no catechism was taught, and no religious observances exacted. It is contrary to the doctrine as well as discipline of the Romish church, to allow any protestant to interfere with those matters, and consequently it is impossible for Romanists to send their children to any school where they form part of the plan.

Your committee are happy in being able to state, that in all the returns, and in all the other information laid before them, there is the most unquestionable evidence that the anxiety of the poor for education continues not only unabated, but daily increasing; that it extends to every part of the country, and is to be found equally prevalent in those smaller towns and country districts, where no means of gratifying it are provided by the charitable efforts of the richer classes.

In the numerous districts where no aid from private exertions can be expected, and where the poor are manifestly without adequate means of instruction, your Committee are persuaded, that nothing can supply the deficiency but the adoption, under certain material modifications of the parish-school system, so usefully established in the northern part of the island,

island, ever since the latter part of the seventeenth century, and upon which many important details will be found in the appendix.

Your committee forbear to inquire minutely in what manner this system ought to be connected with the church establishment. That such a connection ought to be formed appears manifest; it is dictated by a regard to the prosperity and stability of both systems, and in Scotland the two are mutually connected together. But a difficulty arises in England, which is not to be found there. The great body of the dissenters from the Scottish church differ little, if at all, in doctrine from the establishment; they are separated only by certain opinions of a political rather than a religious nature, respecting the right of patronage, and by some shades of distinction as to church discipline; so that they may conscientiously send their children to parish schools connected with the establishment, and teaching its catechism. In England the case is widely different; and it appears to your Committee essentially necessary that this circumstance be carefully considered in the devising arrangements of the system. To place the choice of the school-master in the parish vestry, subject to the approbation of the parson, and the visitation of the diocesan; but to provide that the children of sectarians shall not be compelled to learn any catechism or attend any church, other than those of their parents, seems to your Committee the safest path by which the legislature can hope to obtain the desirable objects of security to the establishment on the one hand, and justice to the dissenters on the other.

The more extended inquiries of your Committee this session have amply confirmed the opinion which a more limited investigation had led them to form two years ago, upon the neglect and abuse of charitable funds connected with education. And, although in many cases those large funds appear to have been misapplied through ignorance, or mismanaged through carelessness, yet that

some instances of abuse have presented themselves, of such a nature, as would have led them to recommend at an earlier period of the session, the institution of proceedings for more promptly checking misappropriations, both in the particular cases, and by the force of a salutary example.

Considerable unauthorized deviations have been made, in both Eton and Winchester, from the original plans of the founders; those deviations have been dictated more by a regard to the interests of the fellows than of the scholars, who were the main object of the foundations and of the founder's bounty; and, although in some respects they have proved beneficial upon the whole to the institutions, yet they have been, by gradual encroachments in former times, carried too far. While therefore, your Committee readily acquit the present fellows of all blame in this respect, they entertain a confident expectation that they will seize the opportunity afforded by the inquiry, of doing themselves honour by correcting the abuses that have crept in, as far as the real interests of the establishment may appear to require it.

Your Committee are fully persuaded, that many great neglects and abuses exist in charities which have special visitors; indeed, it so happens that the worst instance which they have met with belongs to this class; and that no visitorial power was exercised, until a few months ago, although the malversations had existed for many years.

In the course of their inquiries, your Committee have incidentally observed, that charitable funds, connected with education, are not alone liable to great abuses. Equal negligence and malversation appears to have prevailed in all other charities; and, although your Committee have no authority, by their instruction, to investigate the matter, and to report upon it, yet they should deem themselves wanting in their duty were they not to give this notice of so important a subject, accidentally forced upon their attention.

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## NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

To MR. E. COWPER, of Nelson-square,  
for sundry Improvements in Letter-  
Press Printing, (with a copper-plate.)

**T**HE principal features in the various patents which have been lately obtained for improvements in

printing, are the substitution of two cylinders, or of a cylinder and a plane for producing the pressure, instead of the two plane surfaces of the ordinary press; and the use of rollers for applying the ink or colouring matter to the surface



face of the form of types, which, in the old process, was laid on by the workman with large balls or dabbers.

For these important ideas, both the public and the patentees of printing machines seem to be indebted to Mr. Wm. Nicholson, the editor of Nicholson's Journal, who obtained a patent for them in the year 1790. Upon referring to this patent, descriptions of which have been given in the Repertory of Arts, the Pantologia, and other scientific works, it appears, that Mr. Nicholson has completely taken the lead upon this subject; and, it is probable, that, had he joined the actual practice of the art of printing by machinery to his knowledge of the theory, little would have been left for subsequent mechanicians to perform, and still less to be claimed as their original inventions.

The means, however, which Nicholson specified for distributing the ink were essentially defective; and the other parts of his invention were but very imperfectly carried into effect.

It is scarcely necessary to observe, that the great object in the employment of machinery is to lessen the expence of printing; and that the comparative merits of the various printing machines must be determined by this common and final standard.

In order to obtain this most important result, it is obvious that, in the construction of a machine, simplicity, durability, and a constant aptitude or readiness for working, are the first and most essential requisites, without which the most ingenious combination of mechanical knowledge, however highly to be esteemed as a piece of work, will produce little or no advantage to the proprietor or the public.

In the attainment of the above-mentioned requisites, one of the principal difficulties to be overcome is the equal spreading, or, as it is technically called, distribution of the viscid and adhesive ink upon the face of the types, for which purpose very elaborate and costly apparatus has been made use of in other machines, and subsequently removed for the mode of inking used by Mr. Cowper, and which forms one part of his patent claim.

By this improved mode, the distribution of the ink appears to be *perfectly attained* by very simple means, and absolute security is afforded to the production of any given quantity of work, while the same hue or shade of ink is preserved with a regularity which cannot be ef-

fectured by the hand of the most ingenious workman.

The rollers which distribute and apply the ink to the type, and which are represented beneath, require no adjustment, as they lie horizontally upon a plane smooth surface, called a distributing table in open notched bearings, acting by their own weight and revolving by the friction of their surfaces against the surface of the table, without wheels or any other contrivance whatever; so that, on the ground of simplicity and readiness for working, they are superior to the balls themselves.

The copper-plate engraving represents the elevation of a machine worked by steam or other competent power for printing both sides of a sheet of paper, in which the sheet is conveyed from one printing cylinder to the other, by means of endless strings combined with a series of conveying cylinders or drums, which combination is another part of Mr. Cowper's patent right.

*Description of the Engraving.*

A, a cast iron cylinder, turned perfectly true, which gives the first or white-paper impression.

B, a similar cylinder, which gives the second impression, or iteration.

CCCC, cylinders, or drums, over which the sheet of paper passes in firm contact, being held by the pressure of the endless strings *e. s.*; the sheet of paper enters at D, and comes out of the machine printed on both sides at E. The course of the strings and drums is indicated by the arrows.

The inking apparatus consists of an ink trough, a plane surface, and rollers; the type passes under the rollers GGG; the rollers HH assist in distributing the ink upon the surface of the distributing table I, which is fed with ink from a trough on the spindle of the wheel K, by means of a vibrating roller, which cannot be seen in the drawing.

The rotary motion of the printing cylinders and drums is produced by a train of wheels at the back of the machine, and the distributing tables upon which the forms are placed move backwards and forwards under the cylinders A and B, and the rollers GGG, by means of a double rack R, beneath the table.

This machine usually perfects, or prints on both sides, about eight hundred sheets per hour, with the attendance of two boys and one man.

A machine similar to the above is, we are informed, constructing, which will print either two sheets of the ordinary sized printing paper, or one sheet of double dimensions, with the same speed.

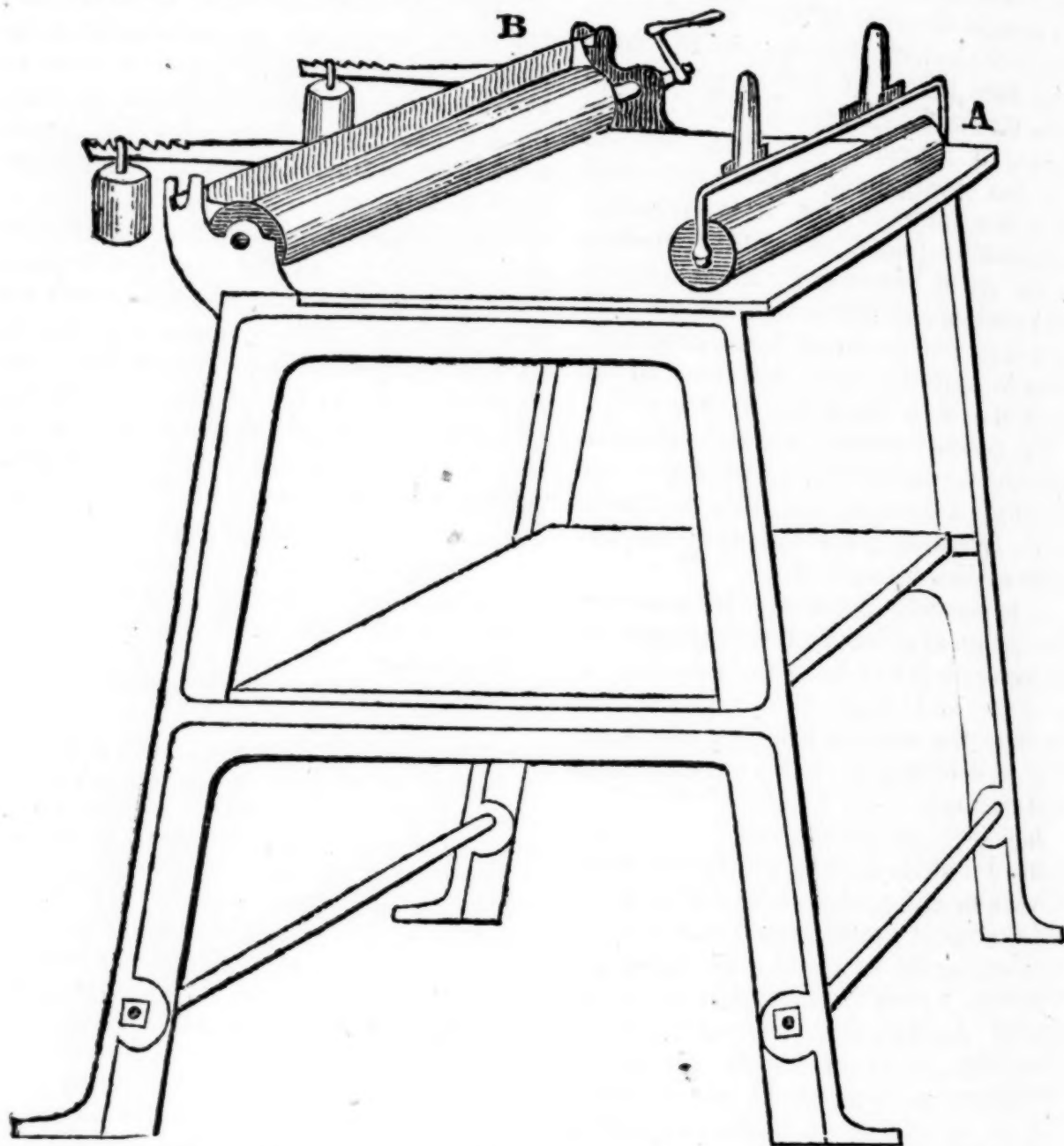
Machines on these principles may be

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made of various forms and speed, according to the nature of the service required; they appear well calculated for newspapers, as, from the simplicity of the inking apparatus, they are not likely to be out of order, and may be worked without the assistance of a steam-engine.

Mr. Cowper has also successfully

adopted the inking roller and distributing table to the ordinary printing press, whereby the labour of the workman is diminished, and the quality of the work greatly improved. Of these inking tables, we are informed, upwards of one hundred are already in daily use in London.



**A**, the distributing table.

**B**, the ink-trough, composed of a metal roller, and a straight edge or bar of iron ground to fit the roller; when the roller is moved round by means of the handle, it becomes covered with a fine layer of ink, which passes between the roller and the straight edge; the hand-roller, is then applied by the workman to the metal-roller, from which it receives a line of ink; it is then rolled backwards and forwards upon the table till the line of ink is thoroughly spread, or distributed, both upon the roller and the table: the workman then rolls the hand-roller, once or oftener, upon and over the form of type, to which it imparts a delicate film of ink of an equal consistency and colour throughout.

These rollers constitute a great improvement in the cleanliness and comfort of a printing-office, over and above the superiority which they confer on the press-work performed by them.

Forster's composition-balls and rollers removed the noisome smell and the constant anxiety which attended pelt balls; but Mr. Cowper's combined rollers, the one for spreading the ink, and the other for taking it up, and carrying it to the types, unite every advantage of execution, cleanliness, and elegance.

*To MR. FREDERICK DIZI, of Crabtree, Fulham; for Improvements on Harps.*

These improvements consist in producing from the same string three semitones, by means of a machinery which acts inside of two or more plates, between which the strings pass, and in an index to denote the key of the harp. When the instrument is properly strung and tuned, without the pedals being acted upon, all the strings are then in the flats; the naturals are produced when



when the first pressure is applied to the pedals, and the sharps when the pedals are pressed completely down; the pedals act upon two ranges of studs, forks, rings, stops, dividers, or other well-known contrivances, through the medium of seven particular pieces, which are called levers, placed between the plates near the pillar of the harp. These levers are so contrived, that at the first depression of the pedal the lever affects only the upper range of studs, forks, rings, stops, dividers, or other contrivance; and at the second depressing operates upon the lower range without moving the upper. For the convenience of the arrangement, the levers and other parts of the mechanism are placed on two or more plates, through which the arbors of the cranks pass, and on which arbors are fixed the forks, rings, studs, or other contrivance, for the purpose of producing flats, naturals, or sharps, at pleasure; these studs, forks, or other contrivance, are arranged in the usual manner in two rows, one above the other, so that all the naturals are in the upper range, and all the sharps in the lower range.

To MR. RUEBEN PHILLIPS, of the City of Exeter; for a new and improved Method of purifying Gas for the Purposes of Illumination.

Mr. P. takes any quantity of well-burnt lime, and pours water on it till it falls to powder; he then mixes it with a further quantity of water, in order to bring it into such a state that the particles of lime may adhere slightly to each other, but not to such a degree as to prevent the free passage of air between

them. This mixture must be placed six inches deep more or less, on moveable perforated shelves in a vessel, the top of which is guarded by a water-joint, and underneath is a pipe to allow the passage of the gas that way, so that the gas may pass from the bottom of the vessel to the top through the perforated shelves and lime mixture, or from the top to the bottom as may be found most convenient, the purification being effected by the gas being caused to pass through the layers of lime mixture; but where the quantity of gas to be purified is very large, he arranges a set of these vessels consisting of five or nine, or more according to the size of the gas-work, each vessel containing one or more shelves. These vessels are placed in any way which convenience may require, and, being without bottoms, stand in a cistern of water or other fluid about six inches deep, so that the gas cannot pass that way.

LIST OF NEW PATENTS; and we earnestly solicit the Patentees to favour us with copies or extracts of their Specifications.

W. CRAWSHAY, the younger, of Cyfarthfa iron-works, Glamorganshire, esq. and D. MUSHET, of Coleford, Gloucestershire, iron-master; for their improvement for the making of bar or other iron from certain refuse, slags or cinders, in the smelting of copper ores, in the manufacturing of copper.—April 18.

E. L. BRIDGMAN, of Goswell-street Road, St. Luke's, tallow-chandler; for improvements in making coffins, and in machines for conveying coffins for interment, and appendages to the same, in the church and burial-grounds.—April 23.

## MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in the public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the CITY DISPENSARY, —the limits of which, commencing at the Fleet-street end of Chancery-lane, pass through Gray's Inn-lane, Portpool-lane, Hatton Wall, Great Saffron-hill, West-street, Smithfield-bars, Charterhouse-lane and square; along Goswell-street to Old street; down Old-street, as far as Bunhill-row; thence crossing the Old Jewry and extending along Queen-street, terminate at the water-side.

**T**HAN the production of those parasitical animals which are denominated intestinal worms, nothing among all the intricacies of pathology is of more difficult explication. Spontaneous evolution of life would seem, in some measure, inconsistent with the general analogies of nature, as well as revolting to our feelings; but the circumstances connected with the appearance of worms in the first passages, and occasionally in the other viscera, almost force upon us the conviction, that

the *ab ovo* law of animal generation does not apply in the present instance. When we observe that it is only in the intestinal canal that some of these worms are capable of sustaining life for many seconds: when we learn that the alvine excretions of children, who have never received a particle of matter into their stomachs, except the healthy milk of a healthy nurse, are often loaded with ascarides, we cannot well do otherwise than infer, that life, in these cases, is one of the consequences of a

secreted matter from the coats of the stomach and bowels.

With respect to the symptoms, that the presence of these animals in the body occasionally produce; when the question is put to a medical man, what are they? it may be replied, What signs do worms not at times display? Spasms, convulsions, hysteric, and even epileptic fits; violent cough, so as to give cause for the suspicion of organic mischief in the lungs; pains in every part of the body, and even temporary alienation of mind, from the low grade of mere mental depression up to the high pitch of positive insanity; are, on many occasions, so far connected in the way of consequence with the lodgment of worms in the bowels, as often immediately to yield to their natural or forcible expulsion. And it is for a practitioner to be always on his guard lest he mistake the semblance of specific disease which worms give rise to, for the actual presence and agency of such disease. The Reporter recollects the simultaneous occurrence of three remarkable instances of this kind within the sphere of his own observation. The one was in the case of a fine young girl, who complained of lancinating pains about her chest, which were supposed to be spasmodic, inflammatory, pulmonic, consumptive, and every thing but what they were: till, after the unsuccessful trial of several medicines, according to the views of different prescribers, a little scammony and calomel was taken, some thread-worms were discharged from the bowels, and every pain almost immediately yielded. A clergyman's son, within a few doors of the residence of this young lady, was suddenly seized with a loss of power; a complete paralysis, in fact, of both his legs. The cause of this attack was inexplicable, until, a brisk cathartic being administered, a considerable number of ascarides were expelled, and the limbs directly resumed their wonted power. A delicate lady, in the same neighbourhood, had been a long time a prey to the most dreadful degree of vaporous depression: the source of which, beyond a feeble state of nerves, was not even suspected, till a quantity of thread-worms made their appearance; and then the most fearful disquietude of mind was succeeded by calmness and composure of spirits. These instances are adduced, not as anomalous, or even extraordinary, occurrences; but merely as striking coincidences in point

of time. No individual indeed, who practises medicine, can possibly be long without witnessing numerous examples; the same, in kind, if not actually to the same extent. It is only a very short time since, that the writer was summoned in haste to an hysterical girl; he found her in violent convulsions. The attack was as sudden as the disorder was frightful; no cause could be adduced: a vermifuge powder was with difficulty administered; it was active and soon produced an effect: a few thread-worms came away with the fæces, the convulsions gave way, and every thing has since been regular and healthy.

The general division of intestinal worms is into three kinds, viz. the *ascaris* or thread-worm,—the principal residence of which is the rectum; the *tænia* or tape-worm, inhabiting, at times, the whole length of the alimentary and intestinal canal; and the *teres*, or round worm, which is principally found in that portion of the bowels which is nearest the stomach. As a remedy for the first kind, the Reporter has been most satisfied with the effects of scammony combined with calomel; for the *tænia*, large doses of the oil of turpentine are almost a specific, and the Indian pink will often succeed in dislodging the *teretes* from their hold when other vermifuges have failed in effect. In a very recent instance, however, of a dispensary patient, the writer used the oil of turpentine under the suspicion of worms; and the result was, the discharge, in the course of not many days, of sixteen of the *teres*; one of which, according to the statement of the youth's mother, was eighteen inches in length.\*

It was intended that the present Report should have related the particulars of a recent case of small-pox after vaccination, which seemed, both in its origin and course, to have been considerably influenced by the imagination of the patient. The recital of this case must, however, be reserved for the next opportunity, when, unless any intervening matter prevent, one or two further remarks will be introduced on the power of the mind in modifying the action both of maladies and medicines. D. UWINS, M.D.

Tharves Inn; Dec. 20, 1818.

\* The above division of worms is, of course merely medical: to the order that the different kinds of these animals hold in natural history, it would, of course, be inconsistent with the limits of this paper even to advert.

## REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

MR. Adam Anderson, rector of the Academy of Perth, has lately ascertained, that the density of the atmospheric vapour diminishes as we ascend, in a much faster ratio than that of air itself; and that

the disproportionate effects thus produced by the elasticity of the vapour, at the upper and lower stations, cause a deviation from the law by which the density of the air, at different elevations, has hitherto been



been supposed to be regulated. The deviation of the density of the atmospherical strata from the condition produced by perfect elasticity, is, however, frequently counteracted by the dilatation of the whole column of air, by means of the vapour which it holds in solution; and sometimes these disturbing causes are so nicely balanced, that the density of the air, as we ascend, differs but little from what it would be, if the air were perfectly elastic. At other times, the difference is considerable, and leads to very great errors, in the ordinary formula for calculating heights, by the barometer, particularly when the air is very damp.

An opinion has partly obtained, of the increase of ice generally, and the descent of the limit of congelation. In the Tyrol, an extraordinary increase of the glaciers is remarked in several places. A mass of ice, which advanced from the Smdner valley, has increased, from the 6th of May to the 30th of July, seventy six fathoms. In many parts of Switzerland the same remark is made. Where, only one generation back, the most fertile alpine pastures were seen, there is now eternal ice, and the line of snow seems, in the course of time, to descend lower and lower from the summit of the mountains towards the plains and valleys.

Dr. Thomson has discovered a new compound inflammable gas, and has called it, from the nature of its constitution, *hydro-guretted carbonic oxide*. Its specific gravity is 913, that of common air being 1. It is not absorbed nor altered by water. It burns with a deep blue flame, and detonates when mixed with oxygen and fired. It is a compound of oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon; and Dr. Thomson considers it as being three volumes of carbonic oxide, and one volume of hydrogen, condensed by combination into three volumes.

The following particulars respecting a live lizard found imbedded in a seam of coal at Mr. Fenton's colliery, about two

miles from Wakefield, are interesting. This animal, preserved in spirits, is now in the possession of Mr. James Scholes, engineer to that colliery. It is about five inches long; its back of a dark brown colour, and appears rough and scaly; its sides of a lighter colour, and spotted with yellow; the belly yellow, streaked with bands of the same colour as the back. They were sinking a new pit or shaft, and after passing through measures of stone, grey bind, blue stone, and some thin beds of coal, to the depth of 150 yards, they came upon that intended to be worked, which is about four feet thick. When they had excavated about three inches of it, one of the miners (as he supposed) struck his pick or mattock into a crevice, and shattered the coal around into small pieces; he then discovered the animal in question. In sinking these pits they find, in particular strata, impressions of what Mr. S. calls ferns and other vegetables; and, at upwards of one hundred yards from the surface, they meet with a black shale, one foot thick, full of muscle-shells, compressed and flattened by the superincumbent pressure. About four inches above the coal in which the animal was found, numbers of muscle shells, in a fossil state, lie scattered in a loose grey earth. At another time, in sinking a pit to the depth of eighty-six yards, they came to a bed of coal two feet six inches thick, beneath which, in their further progress, they found what they supposed to be a petrified tree, or rather plant, having no branches, standing upright, but rather inclining to the east. It was six inches diameter at the top; but, as they sunk down, it increased to twelve inches, and at the depth of forty-two feet seemed to branch out roots to another bed of coal six feet thick. The body was a grey sandstone, coated round with a black carbonized matter one-tenth of an inch, supposed to be its bark.

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

| PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.    |    |    |   | Nov. 20. |    |    |   | Dec. 25. |    |   |    |                 |
|---------------------------|----|----|---|----------|----|----|---|----------|----|---|----|-----------------|
| Cocoa, W. I. common       | £4 | 5  | 0 | to       | 4  | 15 | 0 | £4       | 5  | 0 | to | 4 15 0 per cwt. |
| Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary | 5  | 0  | 0 | —        | 6  | 8  | 0 | 5        | 5  | 0 | —  | 6 15 0 ditto.   |
| —, fine                   | 7  | 0  | 0 | —        | 7  | 18 | 0 | 7        | 5  | 0 | —  | 7 18 0 ditto.   |
| —, Mocha                  | 7  | 14 | 0 | —        | 8  | 0  | 0 | 8        | 0  | 0 | —  | 8 5 0 ditto.    |
| Cotton, W. I. common      | 0  | 1  | 6 | —        | 0  | 1  | 8 | 0        | 1  | 4 | —  | 0 1 6 per lb.   |
| —, Demerara               | 0  | 1  | 8 | —        | 0  | 2  | 0 | 0        | 1  | 7 | —  | 0 1 11 ditto.   |
| Currants                  | 4  | 14 | 0 | —        | 5  | 8  | 0 | 5        | 10 | 0 | —  | 5 12 0 per cwt. |
| Figs, Turkey              | 3  | 0  | 0 | —        | 3  | 10 | 0 | 2        | 3  | 0 | —  | 3 0 0 ditto.    |
| Flax, Riga                | 80 | 0  | 0 | —        | 83 | 0  | 0 | 80       | 0  | 0 | —  | 83 0 0 per ton. |
| Hemp, Riga Rhine          | 49 | 0  | 0 | —        | 0  | 0  | 0 | 47       | 0  | 0 | —  | 48 0 0 ditto.   |
| Hops, new, Pockets        | 7  | 7  | 0 | —        | 9  | 9  | 0 | 7        | 0  | 0 | —  | 9 0 0 per cwt.  |
| —, Bags                   | 5  | 12 | 0 | —        | 7  | 7  | 0 | 5        | 12 | 0 | —  | 7 0 0 ditto.    |
| Iron, British, Bars       | 12 | 10 | 0 | —        | 13 | 0  | 0 | 12       | 10 | 0 | —  | 13 0 0 per ton. |

Iron,

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|                            |     |    |                  |   |     |    |                 |     |    |                  |   |     |    |                 |           |
|----------------------------|-----|----|------------------|---|-----|----|-----------------|-----|----|------------------|---|-----|----|-----------------|-----------|
| Iron, British, Pigs        | 8   | 0  | 0                | — | 9   | 0  | 0               | 8   | 0  | 0                | — | 9   | 0  | 0               | per ton.  |
| Oil, Lucca                 | 16  | 0  | 0                | — | 16  | 10 | 0               | 17  | 0  | 0                | — | 19  | 0  | 0               | per jar.  |
| —, Galipoli                | 96  | 0  | 0                | — | 98  | 0  | 0               | 103 | 0  | 0                | — | 105 | 0  | 0               | per ton.  |
| Rags                       | 3   | 2  | 0                | — | 3   | 5  | 0               | 3   | 2  | 0                | — | 3   | 5  | 0               | per cwt.  |
| Raisins, bloom or jar, new | 5   | 0  | 0                | — | 0   | 0  | 0               | 4   | 15 | 0                | — | 0   | 0  | 0               | ditto.    |
| Rice, Carolina, new        | 2   | 6  | 0                | — | 2   | 7  | 0               | 2   | 0  | 0                | — | 2   | 6  | 0               | ditto.    |
| —, East India              | 0   | 17 | 0                | — | 1   | 8  | 0               | 0   | 17 | 0                | — | 1   | 8  | 0               | ditto.    |
| Silk, China, raw           | 1   | 8  | 0                | — | 1   | 11 | 9               | 1   | 2  | 8                | — | 1   | 11 | 9               | per lb.   |
| —, Bengal, skein           | 1   | 0  | 7                | — | 1   | 2  | 9               | 1   | 0  | 7                | — | 1   | 2  | 9               | ditto.    |
| Spices, Cinnamon           | 0   | 12 | 1                | — | 0   | 12 | 4               | 0   | 12 | 4                | — | 0   | 12 | 6               | ditto.    |
| —, Cloves                  | 0   | 3  | 9                | — | 0   | 3  | 10              | 0   | 3  | 9                | — | 0   | 3  | 10              | ditto.    |
| —, Nutmegs                 | 0   | 6  | 0                | — | 0   | 6  | 3               | 0   | 6  | 0                | — | 0   | 6  | 3               | ditto.    |
| —, Pepper, black           | 0   | 0  | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  | — | 0   | 0  | 0               | 0   | 0  | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  | — | 0   | 0  | 8               | ditto.    |
| —, —, white                | 0   | 0  | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | 0   | 1  | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0   | 0  | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — | 0   | 1  | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ditto.    |
| Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac   | 0   | 6  | 6                | — | 0   | 7  | 0               | 0   | 5  | 0                | — | 0   | 6  | 4               | per gal.  |
| —, Geneva Hollands         | 0   | 3  | 6                | — | 0   | 3  | 8               | 0   | 3  | 6                | — | 0   | 3  | 8               | ditto.    |
| —, Rum, Jamaica            | 0   | 3  | 3                | — | 0   | 4  | 3               | 0   | 3  | 3                | — | 0   | 4  | 3               | per gal.  |
| Sugar, brown               | 3   | 14 | 0                | — | 3   | 16 | 0               | 3   | 15 | 0                | — | 3   | 16 | 0               | per cwt.  |
| —, Jamaica, fine           | 4   | 5  | 0                | — | 4   | 10 | 0               | 4   | 5  | 0                | — | 4   | 10 | 0               | ditto.    |
| —, East India, brown       | 1   | 16 | 0                | — | 2   | 2  | 0               | 1   | 14 | 0                | — | 2   | 2  | 0               | ditto.    |
| —, lump, fine              | 5   | 7  | 0                | — | 5   | 15 | 0               | 5   | 7  | 0                | — | 5   | 15 | 0               | ditto.    |
| Tallow, town-melted        | 4   | 17 | 0                | — | 0   | 0  | 0               | 4   | 10 | 0                | — | 0   | 0  | 0               | ditto.    |
| —, Russia, yellow          | 4   | 7  | 0                | — | 0   | 0  | 0               | 4   | 2  | 0                | — | 4   | 3  | 0               | ditto.    |
| Tea, Bohea                 | 0   | 2  | 7                | — | 0   | 2  | 8               | 0   | 2  | 7                | — | 0   | 2  | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | per lb.   |
| —, Hyson, best             | 0   | 5  | 8                | — | 0   | 6  | 0               | 0   | 5  | 5                | — | 0   | 4  | 0               | ditto.    |
| Wine, Madeira, old         | 90  | 0  | 0                | — | 120 | 0  | 0               | 90  | 0  | 0                | — | 120 | 0  | 0               | per pipe. |
| —, Port, old               | 120 | 0  | 0                | — | 125 | 0  | 0               | 120 | 0  | 0                | — | 125 | 0  | 0               | ditto.    |
| —, Sherry                  | 110 | 0  | 0                | — | 120 | 0  | 0               | 110 | 0  | 0                | — | 120 | 0  | 0               | per butt. |

Premiums of Insurance.—Guernsey or Jersey, 25s.—Cork or Dublin, 25s.—Belfast, 25s. a 30s.—Hambro', 30s.—Madeira, 20s. a 25s.—Jamaica, 3g.—Greenland, out and home, —.

Course of Exchange, Dec. 25.—Amsterdam, 11 7 C. F.—Hamburgh, 34 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  U.—Paris, 24 15 2.—Leghorn, 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ .—Lisbon, 58.—Dublin, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Edmonds' Canal Office, Change Alley, Cornhill—Grand Junction CANAL shares sell for 250l. per 100l. share.—Birmingham, 1000l.—Coventry, 970l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 325l.—Trent and Mersey, 1600l.—East India Dock, 180l. per share.—West India, 196l.—The Strand BRIDGE, 10l.—West Middlesex WATERWORKS, 45l.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 87l. and on the advance in London and elsewhere.

Gold in bars 4l. 1s. 6d. per oz.—New doubloons 4l.—Silver in bars 5s. 6d.

The 3 per cent. Reduced, on the 24th, were 77 $\frac{1}{8}$ ; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. 86 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; and 4 per cent. Consols, 94 $\frac{7}{8}$ .

### ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of Nov. and the 20th of Dec. 1818; extracted from the London Gazettes.

#### BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 101.]

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

ALLEN G. Greenwich, Stationer. (Lane and co. L.  
Allen J. and J. Ware, Rotherhithe wall, oilmen.  
(Towers, London)  
Allard W. Birmingham, haberdasher. (Carruthers,  
Hales Owen)  
Anthony J. Cley next the sea, Norfolk, grocer. (Bridger, L.  
Arney G. Bury street, St. Mary Axe, warehouse keeper,  
(Toms)  
Bruere J. Craven street, Strand, wine merchant. (Fyn-  
more, London)  
Bond W. Dover, brewer. (Lodington and co. L.  
Bastiano J. Upper Thames street, sugar refiner. (Sher-  
wood and son)  
Burrows S. Miles' lane, Cannon street, wine merchant.  
(Pritchard and co.)  
Blinks J. Southampton street, Bloomsbury, straw hat  
manufacturer. (Fitches and co.)  
Full J. Sydney street, Somers town, coal merchant  
Baderley J. Nottingham, grocer. (Feamhead)  
Bangcock W. J. London wall, auctioneer. (Coote)  
Batemann J. and W. Culbard, St. John's street, Smithfield,  
bra's founders. (Harman)  
Chamberlayne W. Leicester, hofier. (Beckett, L.  
Chamberlayne W. and G. Rawlinson, Leicester, hofiers.  
(Jeyes, London)  
Combes G. Chichester, maltster. (Souton, L.  
Chambers R. Market Rasen, carrier. (Eyre, L.

Crowne T. Durham park farm, South Mims, and J. Bar-  
ford, Milford wharf, Strand, coal merchant. (Jones  
and co. L.  
Dickins W. Jun. Crown street, Finsbury square, baker.  
(Shearman and co.)  
Dawes T. Yoxall, Staffordshire, tape manufacturer. (Wil-  
lis and co. L.  
Dicken T. Litchfield, cotton spinner. (Hurd and co. L.  
Day J. King street, Holborn, jeweller. (Richardson  
and co.)  
Dalgairns C. Liverpool, merchant. (Poole, L.  
Dennett H. Wilton street, Gray's inn lane, cow keeper.  
(Chapman and co.)  
Dixey E. Oxford street, optician. (Abraham  
Deane W. Broad street, Ratcliff, brewer. (Clark, L.  
Dawson J. Leeds, clothier. (Bloomer)  
Enock J. Birmingham, brushmaker. (Alexander, L.  
Emerson A. Tooley street, provision merchant. (Amory  
and co.)  
Frost J. Derby, linen draper. (Hurd and co. L.  
Favill W. Cromwell, Nottinghamshire, miller. (Long  
and co. London)  
Gibbs J. Buxstead, Suffex, dealer in hops. (Lindsay, L.  
Graves P. Macclesfield, ironmonger. (Sherwin, L.  
Groves W. and J. Dukes, Bath, grocers. (Highmore, L.  
Godfrey B. Southwark, merchant. (Wright)  
George J. G. and C. B. Bedford street, Strand, tin plate  
workers. (Card and son)  
Goodlake J. H. Upper Thames street, wine merchant.  
(Glynes and co.)  
Guardner J. Mapleborough green, Warwickshire, dealer.  
(Jenings and co. L.

Howard



Howard J. Middleton street, Clerkenwell, builder.  
[Cattle  
Hughes J. Liverpool, druggist. (Blackstock and co. L.  
Hime M. and W. Kewley, Manchester, appraiser. (Low  
and co. London  
Holman W. Toxes, ironmonger. [Alexander, L.  
Hopkins W. Jun. Aston, Warwickshire, victualler. (Fal-  
lows, Birmingham  
Harvey T. Great Yarmouth, innkeeper [Taylor, L.  
Howitt J. Whitecross street, charcoal merchant. (Rose  
Horner H. Leeds, merchant. [Luttrell, L.  
Jackson D. Castle court, Birchin lane, merchant. (Farren  
Jarvis H. Tottenham court road, cabinet maker. (Mar-  
tindale  
James J. Newgate street, lace and worked manufacturer.  
(Thomas  
Jones J. and J. Leominster, linen drapers. [Meadow-  
croft, London  
Keen W. Newcastle under Lyme, maltster. (Harvey  
and co. London  
Kirkman J. City road, brewer. (Rowland and co.  
Laze J. Liverpool, soap boiler. (Lowe and co. L.  
Lees L. Newton Moor, Cheshire, cotton spinner. [Med-  
dowcroft, London  
Lancaster T. J. Cateaton street, merchant. (Swain  
and co.  
Lax J. and T. and W. Moore, Liverpool, soap boilers.  
(Lowe and co. L.  
Mitchell J. Stockport, miller. [Makinson  
Muloch T. and H. Blood, Liverpool, merchants. (Avison  
and co. London  
Moses J. Lime street, merchant. [Rivington  
Marshall J. Northall, Yorkshire, clothier. [Coates, L.  
Moore J. Manchester, flour dealer. (Adlington and co. L.  
McKay R. Knutsford, linen draper. [Adlington and co. L.  
Mill C. Lower East Smithfield, provision dealer. (West  
Mackay J. Warwick street, Golden square. [Dawson  
McDonnell M. and J. and J. Bushell, Broad street, mer-  
chants. [Dennetts and co.  
North G. Sheffield, butcher. (Tilson and co. L.  
Norton R. Charlotte street, Rathbone place, paper hanger.  
(Hutchinson and co.  
Ohren M. and M. C. Broad street, Radcliffe. (Collins  
and co. London

Proffer W. Hereford, grocer. [Dax and co. L.  
Pearson T. Stayley bridge, Lancashire, corn factor. (Ap-  
pleby and co. L.  
Pullan A. Leeds, merchant. (Few and co. L.  
Pollock R. and J. Wakefield, woolstaplers. (Parry, L.  
Robinson N. Smedley, Lancashire, manufacturer. (Me-  
kinson, London  
Rhind A. Lime street, merchant. (Poole  
Robotham T. Derby, grocer. (Long and co. L.  
Sherlock T. and H. Blood, Liverpool, merchant. (Avison  
and co. London  
Stermann W. York street, Southwark, gun maker.  
[Richardson, L.  
Savage J. Handsworth, Warwickshire, rope maker.  
(Mawley, L.  
Shackleton S. Leeds, shopkeeper. (Lake, L.  
Sculthorpe H. Nottingham, linen draper. [Long and co. L.  
Stead T. Blackfriars road, woollen draper. (Farren  
Surr J. Aldersgate street, surgeon. [Griffith  
St. Barbe J. Austin Friars, shipowner. (Blunt and co.  
Thwaites W. G. Great James street, Bedford row, dealer.  
[Hackett  
Townend R. Jun. Aldermanbury, merchant. (Hackett  
Tuck W. Elving, Norfolk, miller. (Barber, L.  
Taylor T. Bingley bridge, Lancashire, butcher. (Milne  
and co. London  
Tozer R. Plymouth dock, stone merchant. (Bromley, L.  
Thomas J. Tabernacle walk, slate merchant. (Hughes  
Taylor T. Oxford, grocer. (Pownall, L.  
Taylor J. East Smithfield, tobaccoist. (Donnetts  
and co.  
Timothy W. Leigh, Worcestershire, farmer. (Reft, L.  
Villiers C. F. Leebury, Herefordshire, druggist. [Thomp-  
son, London  
White J. Portland street, merchant. (Bruton  
Wabey J. Welwyn, Herts, mealman. (Archer, L.  
Watson E. Withern, Lincolnshire. [Roberts, L.  
Whitford J. Black Horse yard, High Holborn, coach smith.  
(Abrahams  
Williams T. Liverpool, chiuaman. (Ward, Burslem  
Wright W. and J. Aldermanbury, merchants. (Walton  
and co. London  
Watson W. and W. Elgie, Love lane, Eastcheap, ale and  
porter merchant. [Harrison

## DIVIDENDS.

Alldham W. Borough hill mill, Essex  
Agg T. Water lane, Fleet street  
Adams T. Preston Bagot, War-  
wickshire  
Austin J. Longdon upon Tern, Sh.  
Aaron A. Plymouth dock  
Bourne W. Bridgnorth  
Bentley and Beck, Cornhill  
Binyon and Inglis, Manchester  
Baker C. T. Marlborough  
Bourne H. St. James street, West-  
minster  
Bishop C. High street, Southwark  
Becher and Barker, Broad street  
Bewley J. Kingsland road  
Barlow J. and J. Gregory, Sheffield  
Bishop W. and J. J. Yealand Conyers,  
Lancashire  
Bishop C. High street, Southwark  
Bickford J. Landulph, Cornwall  
Brown B. High street, Portsmouth  
Boughton E. Ombersley, Worcestersh.  
Bailey J. Reading  
Barnett L. C. Nottingham  
Belger M. sen. and M. Jun. Piccadilly  
Bendy E. Charles square, Hoxton  
Bragg J. Great Queen street  
Browning W. St. Mary Axe  
Bayly J. Plymouth  
Banks D. Stonehouse, Devonshire  
Buck C. Southwark  
Cox C. W. Edgware road  
Cole R. King's road, Holborn  
Currey J. Wells  
Cook W. Earith, Huntingdonshire  
Clark T. and C. Gray, Keswick,  
Cumberland  
Chabaud H. Plumtree street, Blooms-  
bury  
Cooke G. and J. Kilner, Nicholas  
lane  
Dancey N. Bristol  
Dalrymple H. Charlotte street, Fitz-  
roy square  
Devereux and Lambert, Brabant  
court, Philpot lane  
Dickinson J. Dewsbury, Yorkshire  
Downs S. M. Reading  
Dorn A. Vauxhall  
Duckworth E. Manchester  
Dawson G. and J. Walmley, Li-  
verpool  
Ethell T. Birmingham  
Emery S. Brewood  
Fell J. Ratcliffe highway  
Freeman J. Birmingham  
Fletcher B. Deptford  
Fisher J. Throgmorton street  
French N. Old South Sea house  
Foster J. Plymouth  
Garth W. Ball Grove, Lancashire  
Gouens T. Westoe, Durham

George J. North Audley street  
Gargill J. and J. Minorities  
Gore S. V. Bishopgate  
Grieves W. Holborn bridge  
Holt W. Marsden, Lancashire  
Holmes T. Keriham, Surrey  
Holdsworth W. and J. Bradford, and  
Morley, Yorkshire  
Hooper and Bedford, Bartholomew  
place, Bartholomew close  
Holland S. Liverpool  
Heady A. Gower street  
Hudson J. High Wycombe  
Harrison J. Manchester  
Hopkins J. Worcester  
Henry A. Finsbury square  
Humble S. Leeds  
Haw W. Bristol  
Harris W. and J. Dickenson, Mary  
port, Cumberland  
Joseph J. Ratcliffe highway  
Kent E. and F. Mark lane  
Kendrick F. and G. Tyndale, Aldgate  
Kell J. Broughton, Lincolnshire  
Kemp R. Bury St. Edmunds  
King R. Duke street, Lincoln's inn-  
fields  
Keary W. Ipswich  
Lloyd W. Jun. Finden, Suffolk  
Love C. Old Bond street  
Law T. Lancaster  
Lowe W. Macclesfield  
Lingford T. Cranbourn street  
Lloyd W. Jun. Thames street  
Laing G. George yard, Lombard street  
Lynnell S. and W. and E. Perkins,  
Chatham  
Lancaster J. Brompton  
Leach H. and J. Ambrose, Bristol  
Meacock R. Liverpool  
Maltby R. Mortimer  
M. Avoy E. King's street, Greenwich  
M. Michael J. T. Gilton, and W.  
M. Michael, Bridgnorth  
Moffatt R. Manchester  
Marden J. Alfriston, Suffolk  
M. Michael W. Bristol  
Marshall J. Clackheaton, Yorkshire  
Martin T. Chichester  
M. Master J. Red Lion street, Cler-  
kenwell  
Nicholson T. Portsmouth  
Oliver J. A. Blackheath  
Oldroyd W. Blackman street, Borough  
Oldrenshaw W. Leamington Priors  
Olephant J. Cockspur street  
Price S. Eardisley, Herefordshire  
Priyor S. Cambridge  
Paul J. Faddington street  
Plow H. R. Riches court, Lime street  
Paul J. Chester  
Pitcher J. Bank road, Middlesex

Price W. Minorities  
Parker W. Whitechapel  
Palmer A. Worthing  
Penfold E. J. Springet, and W. G.  
Penfold, Maidstone  
Parish W. Whitehaven  
Partley J. P. Great Yarmouth  
Pearson P. Liverpool  
Rains J. S. Wapping Wall  
Rush R. Field Dalling, Norfolk  
Rowlatt J. Charterhouse square  
Randall W. Leeds  
Robinson J. and J. Steine, Lawrence  
Pountney hill  
Reynolds J. and J. Kendall, White-  
chapel  
Roberts J. Wood street, Spitalfields  
Riches J. and H. Foreman, High street,  
Holborn  
Stringer J. H. Canterbury  
Stanley N. Wood street, Cheapside  
Slater J. Market street, Millbank  
Smith W. Oxford street  
Stanley H. and T. Weston, Lower  
Thames street  
Spence W. and T. Jones, Jun. Bishop-  
wearmouth  
Swainson J. Manor row, East  
Smithfield  
Shaw H. Ulverston  
Sandwell R. B. Deal  
Sandbach J. Woolwich  
Schmating F. W. Fenchurch street  
Stephenson R. South Shields  
Suple J. B. Bridgewater  
Tichborne E. Whitehall, Carmar-  
thenshire  
Turner J. Bury mill, Herts  
Tyrrell J. Maidstone  
Todd J. and J. Wright, Tikhborne  
street  
Timmins J. Birmingham  
Walker D. Holborn  
Wood N. Chichester  
Wilkinson and Cook, Walbrook  
Walker R. L. East Smithfield  
Wilson J. and J. Shrewsbury  
Watson J. Tuthmain, Westmoreland  
Wright R. Rosgill hall  
White S. Liverpool  
Wilks J. Bath  
Woolsey W. Great Mary le bone street  
Whitehead J. M. Howard, and J.  
Haddock, Cateaton street  
Willatts T. Great Queen street  
Witting J. C. Omer, Norfolk  
Walker C. W. Brighton  
Watts W. Lower Maldon  
Warrington A. Shrewsbury  
Williams J. M. Dougate hill  
Young and Glennie, Budge row.

## METEOROLOGICAL

# METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

*Meteorological Results, from Observations made in London, for the month of Nov. 1816.*

|                              | Maxi-<br>mum. | Days<br>of the<br>Month. | Wind.        | Mini-<br>mum. | Days<br>of the<br>Month. | Wind.        | Greatest<br>Vari-<br>ation in<br>24 hours | Days<br>of the<br>Mth. | Range. | Mean. |
|------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|---|------------------------|--------|-------|
| Barometer ..                 | 30.22         | 27                       | W.           | 29.16         | 5                        | E.           | 0.42                                      | 17                     | 1.06   | 29.66 |
| Thermometer                  | 59°           | 2 and 3                  | S.W. &<br>S. | 35½°          | 21                       | N.E.         | 18½°                                      | 23                     | 23½°   | 49.70 |
| Thermomet. }<br>hygrometer } | 25°           | 1                        | S.W.         | 0             | 2 & 24                   | S.W.<br>& S. | 25  | 1                      | 25     | 8.50  |

Prevailing wind,—S.W.

Number of days on which rain has fallen, 12.

Clouds.

|         |                |                |          |                 |         |
|---------|----------------|----------------|----------|-----------------|---------|
| Cirrus. | Cirro-stratus. | Cirro-cumulus. | Cumulus. | Cumulo stratus. | Nimbus. |
| 8       | 19             | 12             | 15       | 5               | 1       |

Throughout the chief part of this month the weather has been cloudy, damp, and very mild, with a few foggy mornings and evenings: several bright days have, however, occurred at intervals in the course of the period. On the 12th and 13th about 11 P.M. a corona of a bright orange colour appeared round the moon; and on the evening of the 15th, an exceeding large colourless halo, which continued visible for three or four hours. These phenomena were succeeded by an increase of temperature and decrease of pressure, accompanied by gusts of wind and much rain.

been remarkably mild this year, as the following table will shew; though it is to be observed, that the thermometer attained the unusual height of 63½°, on the 7th of November, 1817:—

| Years.                       | October Mean<br>Temperature. | November Mean<br>Temperature. |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1815                         | 52.78                        | 41.61                         |
| 1816                         | 51.88                        | 39.93                         |
| 1817                         | 45.82                        | 49.94                         |
| 1818                         | 54.35                        | 49.70                         |
| Average for<br>the 4 years } | 51.30                        | 45.29                         |

This and the preceding month have

St. John's-square, Dec. 22.

A. E.

*Meteorological Results of the Atmospheric Pressure and Temperature, Evaporation, Rain, Wind, and Clouds, deduced from Diurnal Observations, made at Manchester; by THOMAS HANSON, Surgeon.*

Latitude 53° 25' North—Longitude 2° 10' West—of London.

Results for November 1818.

Mean monthly pressure, 29.66—maximum, 30.16—minimum, 29.20—range, .96 of an inch.

Mean monthly temperature, 50°.8—maximum, 64°.5—minimum, 36°—range, 28°.5.

Greatest variation of pressure in 24 hours, .44 of an inch, which was on the 17th.

Greatest variation of temperature in 24 hours, 17°, which was on the 25th.

Spaces described by the curve formed from the mean daily pressure, 3.65 inches, number of changes, 8.

Quantity of water evaporated, 670 of an inch.

Monthly fall of rain, 4.866 inches—rainy days, 15—foggy, 2—snowy, 0—hail, 0.

Wind.

|    |      |    |      |    |      |    |      |           |       |
|----|------|----|------|----|------|----|------|-----------|-------|
| N. | N.E. | E. | S.E. | S. | S.W. | W. | N.W. | Variable. | Calm. |
| 0  | 0    | 5  | 7    | 8  | 11   | 0  | 1    | 0         | 0     |

Brisk winds, 0—boisterous ones, 0.

Clouds.

|         |          |          |                |                |                 |         |
|---------|----------|----------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------|
| Cirrus. | Cumulus. | Stratus. | Cirro-Cumulus. | Cirro-Stratus. | Cumulo-Stratus. | Nimbus. |
| 0       | 21       | 2        | 2              | 2              | 2               | 0       |

The past month has been mild and humid, the thermometer has not once indicated freezing. There have been a few foggy mornings, attended with slight hoar frost. The maximum of 64° occurred on the 28th. At the close of the month, the following indications of a mild winter

were noticed in the neighbourhood, viz. field and garden daisies, wall flowers, and tenweek stocks, were in flower; brambles bearing fruit; gooseberry bushes in bloom; mushrooms gathered; a thrush's nest with three eggs in; and a wren's nest, nearly ready for incubation.

MONTHLY



## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE frost, though late, has come most opportunely to check the excessive growth of the early sown wheats, which, in the best lands, are in a state of forwardness to excite apprehensions. Weeds of all kinds have been equally luxuriant, even in the drilled wheats; the narrow rows being already closed, with no possibility of admitting the hoe. Rye and tares, for spring food, were never, within memory, so large, or more promising. The autumnal fallows, upon well tilled farms, are in the best possible state. The wire-worm has been very active; and, in the west, complaint has been made that the larks, before the wheat was so forward, did considerable damage to the roots. Accounts general of the great breadth of wheat sown. The stubbles full of pasture; the barley and oats, in many parts, having produced a fresh green crop, and the grass so good, that both sheep and cattle exhibit a proof seldom witnessed at this season of the year. No stock had been taken up, to the commencement of the frost; and the fodder has been most fortunately economised, and the price of hay kept down. In some districts, turnips have run away to leaves, affording roots more like a radish than turnip; in others, the common turnip has acquired such a size as to decay within, and render immediate consumption necessary. In the north, great quantities of turnips have been wisely stored. Scouring has been considerably prevalent among the lambs and lamb-hogs, a disease to be expected on such a change of seasons as took place,

and the best remedy for which is *salt*, and good management. Irish cattle have arrived in considerable numbers. Milch cows dear and in request. Ordinary horses still lower, from the late great sales of troop-horses. The proposed absurd petition to Parliament, for a new Corn-Bill, greatly discountenanced; the zeal of its promoters would be far more patriotically and more sensibly employed on a petition for a commutation of the *salt* duties. Although the state of the country has greatly improved in all parts, the farmers are yet suffering, too many of them, a nearly insupportable burden of taxation; and the case of the labourers is still more unfortunate and critical. Great numbers of these have missed their hire at the different statutes; and those which succeeded, have not obtained wages adequate to their support without parish assistance. The original cause of the ruin of the labouring class, may be fairly traced to legislative interference with the wages of labour.

Smithfield: Beef 4s. 4d. to 6s. 6d.—Mutton 5s. to 6s. 8d.—Lamb 5s. 4d. to 7s. 8d.—Veal 4s. 8d. to 7s.—Pork 4s. 8d. to 7s. Bacon — Fat 5s. 3½d. per stone, of 8lb.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 54s. to 84s.—Barley 40s. to 72s.—Oats 28s. to 42s.—The Quartern-loaf in London, 4lb. 5½oz. 1s. to 10d.—Hay 5l. 15s. to 8l. 10s. per load.—Clover do. 7l. 7s. to 10l.—Straw 2l. 10s. to 3l. 3s.

Coals, in the pool, 37s. 6d. to 48s. per chaldron of 36 bushels.

Middlesex; Dec. 22.

## POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN DECEMBER;

*Containing official Papers and Authentic Documents.*

## FRANCE.

THE king on the 10th opened the session of the Chambers in the hall of the Chamber of Deputies, with the following Speech:—

“Gentlemen,—At the commencement of the last session, at the same time that I deplored the evils which afflicted our country, I had the satisfaction to give reason to consider the termination of them as near at hand. A generous effort, and of which, I have the noble pride to say, no other nation has afforded a fairer example, has enabled me to realize these hopes; and they are so. My troops alone occupy all the strong places; one of my sons, who hastened to join in the first transports of joy our eastern provinces, has, with his own hands, and amidst the acclamations of my people, hoisted the French standard on the

ramparts of Thionville; this standard now floats on all the territory of France.

The day on which those of my children who have borne with so much courage the burden of an occupation of more than three years, have been delivered from it, will be one of the finest days of my life; and my French heart has enjoyed no less the end of their distresses than the liberation of the country. The provinces which have so painfully occupied my thoughts till this day, deserve to fix those of the nation, which has admired, as I have done, their heroic resignation.

The noble unanimity of heart and of sentiments, which you manifested, when I called upon you for the means to fulfil our engagements, was a brilliant proof of the attachment of the French to their country, of the confidence of the nation in its king; and Europe has eagerly received France,

4 B

replaced

[Jan. 1,

replaced in the rank which belongs to her.

The declaration which announces to the world, the principles on which the union of the five powers is founded, sufficiently shews the friendship which prevails among the sovereigns. This salutary union, dictated by justice, and consolidated by morality and religion, has for its object to prevent the scourge of war, by the maintenance of treaties, by the guarantee of existing rights, and permits us to fix our eyes on the long days of peace, which such an alliance promises to Europe.

I have awaited in silence this happy epoch, to turn my thoughts to the national solemnity, in which religion consecrates the intimate union of the people with their king. When receiving the royal unctions in the midst of you, I shall take to witness the God by whom kings reign—the God of Clovis, of Charlemagne, of St. Louis; I shall renew at the altar, the oath, to confirm the institutions founded on that charter, which I cherish more, since the French, by a unanimous sentiment, have frankly rallied round it.

In the laws which will be proposed to you, I shall take care that its spirit shall be always consulted, in order to secure more and more the public rights of the French, and to preserve to the monarchy the force which it must have to preserve all the liberties which are dear to my people.

In seconding my wishes and my efforts, you will not forget, gentlemen, that this charter, delivering France from despotism, has put an end to revolutions. I depend on your concurrence to repel those pernicious principles, which, under the mask of liberty, attack social order; conduct, by anarchy, to absolute power, and whose fatal success has cost the world so much blood and so many tears.

My ministers will lay before you the budget of the expenses which the public service requires. The protracted effects of events, the consequences of which we have found to bear or to accept, have not yet allowed me to propose to you a diminution of the burdens imposed upon my people; but I have the consolation to perceive, at no great distance, the moment when I shall be able to satisfy the desire of my heart. From this moment a limit is fixed to the increase of our debt; we have the certainty that it will diminish in a rapid progression. This certainty, and the loyalty of France, in the fulfilment of her engagements, will establish, on an immovable foundation, the public credit, which some transitory circumstances, common to other states, had seemed to affect for a moment.

The French youth have just given a noble proof of their love to their country and their king. The recruiting law has

been executed with submission and joy. While the young soldiers enter the ranks of the army, their brothers, who are released, remain in the bosoms of their families; and the veterans, who have fulfilled their engagements, return to their homes: they are both living examples of fidelity, henceforth inviolable, in executing the laws.

After the calamities of a scarcity, the remembrance of which still affects my soul, Providence, this year, lavish of its benefits, has covered the fields with abundant harvests. They will serve to revive commerce, whose vessels visit every sea, and shew the French flag to the most remote nations. Industry and the arts, also extending their empire, will add to the sweets of general peace. To the independence of the country, to public liberty is added private liberty, which France has never so entirely enjoyed. Let us, therefore, unite our sentiments, and our expressions of gratitude, to the Author of so many blessings, and let us know how to render them durable. They will be so, if, banishing every sad remembrance, and stifling every resentment, the French thoroughly persuade themselves, that their liberties are inseparable from order, which itself rests upon the throne, their sole palladium. My duty is to defend them against their common enemies; I shall fulfil it; and I shall find in you, gentlemen, that support which I have never yet invoked in vain.

The French funds have sunk within a month from 72 to 62, and on one day they fell so low as 60,—a proof of the opinion entertained by the French of the good faith in the preceding professions.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 2d of December the queen's body was conveyed from Kew to Windsor, and interred in the royal mausoleum. The shops being shut by order of the lord mayor, the idle population went *en masse* to see the procession pass through Brentford. The Regent joined at Frogmore as chief mourner.

The new Parliament meet on the 14th of January, and the world looks anxiously to the exertions of the members of the unmanageable minority who have been returned to it by the virtue of the people. The accumulated oppressions of the system, going back even to the Excise Laws, require to be assailed with united energy, and reformed in root and branch.

It ought to be known and felt, that there is no hope of reformation except from the independence of the people and their representatives. Power, in whatever hands, will continue true to itself.



itself. Those hopes, which many persons entertained, of an amelioration of system on the death of the queen, will, we fear, be utterly disappointed. The state policy of her son was understood to be at variance with her's till the time when he became Regent; after which she spared no pains to identify their views; and her success was such, that we have reason to believe no change of system will take place in the administration of the government during his time, unless wrought by commanding numbers in Parliament.

## SPAIN.

The following iniquitous Decree has been issued under the authority of the grand Inquisitor, who is private confessor to Ferdinand VII.—

In the name of the Holy Trinity, &c.

Whereas, it has been made known to us, that various publications of a heretical, irreligious, and seditious tendency, are in circulation among the subjects of this kingdom; and whereas, it is of the last importance that their progress should be arrested, and the authors, publishers, and circulators, duly punished, it has been determined that such measures shall be taken instantly as will most effectually accomplish this purpose.

All persons having in their possession works bearing the following titles, shall be brought before the holy office, and such punishment inflicted as the case shall seem to require, provided it be not less than solitary imprisonment under the authority of the holy office for three months, and the payment of a fine of not less than twenty-five doubloons. The works prohibited are—"The History of the Inquisition;" "Reasons why the Inquisition should be abolished;" "A few Remarks upon the Re-establishment of the Brotherhood of the Order of Jesus;" "The Theory of the Cortes;" "The Necessity of National Representation;" "Observations on the Conduct of several of the Courts of Europe;" "Patriotic Songs;" "The Difficulties at present to be Encountered."

The greater number of these heretical and seditious productions have been printed in foreign countries, in the Spanish language, and secretly introduced into this kingdom.

A proportionate punishment will be inflicted upon such individuals as have in their custody any foreign journals, newspapers, &c. containing matter against the government and institutions of Spain.

Given from Madrid, this 19th day of November, A.D. 1818.

Madrid, Nov. 23.

Great dismay prevails at court; not the smallest concert exists among the men in power. The late change of ministers

has made things worse, and another change is already on the tapis, and, it is believed, decided upon. The dread and terror excited in the minds of the king and his counsellors by the publication and letter addressed to Ferdinand by Flores Estrada, is evident. That paper tells bitter truths they can neither swallow nor digest; truths rendered infinitely more galling by the melancholy prospect every where exhibited around them. It is said, that the king swore, if he could only catch the bold and contumacious pamphleteer, he would have him hung in Oviedo, his native place. The ministers of the inquisition, the curates and friars, are running about in all directions hunting out those who possess the hated scroll, and edicts have been placed on the church-doors, offering "a plenary indulgence and remission of sins to any or all who may inform of or accuse any person in whose possession the said letter, printed or manuscript, may be found, or who may have seen, read, or heard it read." The Inquisitor-general has also come forth with fresh anathemas of thunder.

Notwithstanding, however, such great personal risk, and in spite of all these excommunications and measures of severity, the greatest anxiety prevails to possess and read Estrada's pamphlet, as well as the other writings published in countries where people dare to tell the truth respecting our domestic affairs. An ounce of gold has been paid for a copy of the aforesaid pamphlet. These facts have rendered the courtiers both furious and uneasy.

By virtue of a decree, the torture has been inflicted on the celebrated Calvo de Rosas, and this deserving patriot has experienced all the torments of the rack. His limbs have been dislocated by heavy weights of iron being hung from his feet and wrists, and he was left in a state of insensibility for a considerable time. We are assured that he underwent the torture during five hours and twenty-six minutes, without declaring any thing his hardened judges sought to wrest from him, or implicating any individual. It is said, that among other answers, he made the following: "Calvo de Rosas will die with the same resolution with which he has defended the rights of Ferdinand's throne up to the time of the decree of the 4th of May, when the king violated the sanctuary of the laws, and declared himself an enemy of the nation. The defenders of Zaragoza possess dignity and character to withstand tyranny and despise tyrants."

The judges named by the king, for the purpose, were confounded, and their insidious interrogations destroyed by the energetic and judicious answers of this illustrious but unfortunate Spaniard; the victim of a sacrilegious faction resolved to destroy



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destroy him. It is said, the queen felt the deepest grief at this inhuman case, unknown even in the present age, even in the most barbarous countries. It is added, that, in consequence of an interview she had with the wife of Calvo, she spoke to the king, but he was inexorable.

The king goes out very little, and it is evident he has great cares on his mind. He is always accompanied by the Duke de Alagon, and a certain number of select guards. He seldom receives any body, except the inquisitor-general, the generals of the army, the heads of the religious orders, and a certain number of bishops. Father Cirilo and his confessor Bencomo, are his chief confidants. The war minister, Egula, seems to be the only one of the cabinet who feels himself at home. It is supposed Casa Irujo will not long hold his place, though he is a great favourite of the queen, to whom he was particularly known, when acting as Spanish minister at her father's court.

We hear that very warm disputes have taken place between General O'Donnell and the governor of Cadiz, of such importance that, we understand, the war minister has had to make an official report to the king. The haughty and domineering character of O'Donnell, it is believed, has given the greatest umbrage to the governor, who is considered as a very moderate and conciliating man. The latter, we understand, has declared that he cannot continue in command, unless O'Donnell restricts himself to the objects of the commission confided to him by the king.

The troops destined for the famous expedition against South America, amount to 3000 men stationed in Cadiz, and 2000 in Port St. Mary's, La Isla de Xerez. The officers only receive one-third of their pay, and the soldiers very miserable rations. They appear in the streets as so many skeletons, in old uniforms, and heartily tired of the fatigue to which they are exposed, being drilled morning and evening. They see no end to their labours, for they suppose themselves as near the time of their embarkment as they were two years ago. They hear of neither money nor ships. The affair of the transport Trinidad, which went into Buenos Ayres and joined the patriots, is well known to the soldiers.

#### NORTH AMERICA.

On the 16th of November, Mr. MONROE, the President of the United States, transmitted to both houses of Congress, by his secretary, Mr. J. J. Monroe, the following well-written, philosophical, and public-spirited, Message.

*Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives.*

The auspicious circumstances under which you will commence the duties of the present session, will lighten the burden

inseparable from the high trust committed to you. The fruits of the earth have been unusually abundant; commerce has flourished; the revenue has exceeded the most favorable anticipation; and peace and amity are preserved with foreign nations, on conditions just and honorable to our country. For these inestimable blessings, we cannot but be grateful to that Providence which watches over the destinies of nations.

As the term limited for the operation of the commercial convention with Great Britain will expire early in the month of July next, and it was deemed important that there should be no interval, during which that portion of our commerce which was provided for by that convention should not be regulated, either by arrangement between the two governments, or by the authority of Congress, the minister of the United States at London was instructed, early in the last summer, to invite the attention of the British government to the subject, with a view to that object. He was instructed to propose, also, that the negotiation which it was proposed to open, might extend to the general commerce of the two countries, and to every other interest and unsettled difference between them; particularly those relating to impressment, the fisheries, and boundaries, in the hope that an arrangement might be made, on principles of reciprocal advantage, which might comprehend and provide in a satisfactory manner for all these high concerns. I have the satisfaction to state, that the proposal was received by the British government in the spirit which prompted it; and that a negotiation has been opened at London, embracing all these objects. On full consideration of the great extent and magnitude of the trust, it was thought proper to commit it to not less than two of our distinguished citizens; and, in consequence, the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris has been associated with our envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at London; to both of whom corresponding instructions have been given, and they are now engaged in the discharge of its duties. It is proper to add, that to prevent any inconvenience resulting from the delay incident to a negotiation on so many important subjects, it was agreed, before entering on it, that the existing convention should be continued for a term not less than eight years.

Our relations with Spain remain nearly in the state in which they were at the close of the last session. The convention of 1802, providing for the adjustment of a certain portion of the claims of our citizens for injuries sustained by spoliation, and so long suspended by the Spanish government, has at length been ratified by it; but



but no arrangement has yet been made for the payment of another portion of like claims, not less extensive or well founded, or for other classes of claims, or for the settlement of boundaries. These subjects have again been brought under consideration in both countries, but no agreement has been entered into respecting them. In the mean time, events have occurred which clearly prove the ill effect of the policy which that government has so long pursued on the friendly relations of the two countries, which, it is presumed, it is at least of as much importance to Spain as to the United States to maintain. A state of things has existed in the Floridas, the tendency of which has been obvious to all who have paid the slightest attention to the progress of affairs in that quarter. Throughout the whole of those provinces to which the Spanish title extends, the government of Spain has scarcely been felt. Its authority has been confined, almost exclusively, to the walls of Pensacola and St. Augustine, within which only small garrisons have been maintained. Adventurers from every country, fugitives from justice, and absconding slaves, have found an asylum there. Several tribes of Indians, strong in the number of their warriors, remarkable for their ferocity, and whose settlements extend to our limits, inhabit those provinces. These different hordes of people, connected together, disregarding, on the one side, the authority of Spain, and protected, on the other, by an imaginary line which separates Florida from the United States, have violated our laws prohibiting the introduction of slaves, have practised various frauds on our revenue, and committed every kind of outrage on our peaceable citizens, which their proximity to us enabled them to perpetrate. The invasion of Amelia Island last year, by a small band of adventurers, not exceeding 150 in number, who wrested it from the inconsiderable Spanish force stationed there, and held it several months, during which a single feeble effort only was made to recover it, which failed, clearly proves how completely extinct the Spanish authority had become; as the conduct of those adventurers, while in possession of the island, as distinctly shows the pernicious purposes for which their combination had been formed.

This country had, in fact, become the theatre of every species of lawless adventure. With little population of its own, the Spanish authority almost extinct, and the colonial governments in a state of revolution, having no pretension to it, and sufficiently employed in their own concerns, it was in a great measure derelict, and an object of cupidity to every adventurer. A system of bucaneeering was rapidly organizing over it, which menaced, in its consequences, the lawful commerce

of every nation, and particularly of the United States; while it presented a temptation to every people, on whose seduction its success principally depended. In regard to the United States, the pernicious effects of this unlawful combination was not confined to the ocean: the Indian tribes have constituted the effective force in Florida. With these tribes these adventurers had formed, at an early period, a connexion, with a view to avail themselves of that force to promote their own projects of accumulation and aggrandisement. It is to the interference of some of those adventurers, in misrepresenting the claims and titles of the Indians to land, and in practising on their savage propensities, that the Seminole war is principally to be traced. Men who thus connect themselves with savage communities, and stimulate them to war, which is always attended on their part with acts of barbarity the most shocking, deserve to be viewed in a worse light than the savages. They would certainly have no claim to an immunity from the punishment which, according to the rules of warfare practised by the savages, might justly be inflicted on the savages themselves.

If the embarrassments of Spain prevented her from making an indemnity to our citizens, for so long a time, from her treasury, for their losses by spoliation, and otherwise, it was always in her power to have provided it, by the cession of this territory. Of this, her government had been repeatedly apprized; and the cession was the more to be anticipated, as Spain must have known that, in ceding it, she would in effect *cede* what had become of little value to her, and would likewise relieve herself from the important obligation secured by the treaty of 1795, and all other commitments respecting it. If the United States, from consideration of these embarrassments, declined pressing their claims in a spirit of hostility, the motive ought at least to have been duly appreciated by the government of Spain. It is well known to her government that other powers have made to the United States an indemnity for like losses, sustained by their citizens at the same epoch.

There is, nevertheless, a limit, beyond which this spirit of amity and forbearance can in no instance be justified. If it was proper to rely on amicable negotiation for an indemnity for losses, it would not have been so to have permitted the inability of Spain to fulfil her engagements, and to sustain her authority in the Floridas, to be perverted by foreign adventurers and savages, to purposes so destructive to the lives of our fellow-citizens, and the highest interests of the United States. The right of self-defence never ceases. It is among the most sacred, and alike necessary



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sary to nations and to individuals. And, whether the attack be made by Spain herself, or by those who abuse her power, its obligation is not the less strong. The invaders of Amelia Island had assumed a popular and respected title, under which they might approach and wound us. As their object was distinctly seen, and the duty imposed on the executive, by an existing law, was profoundly felt, that mask was not permitted to protect them. It was thought incumbent on the United States to suppress the establishment, and it was accordingly done. The combination in Florida, for the unlawful purposes stated, the acts perpetrated by that combination, and, above all, the incitement of the Indians to massacre our fellow-citizens of every age and of both sexes, merited a like treatment, and received it. In pursuing these savages to an imaginary line in the woods, it would have been the height of folly to have suffered that line to protect them. Had that been done, the war could never cease. Even if the territory had been exclusively that of Spain, and her power complete over it, we had a right, by the law of nations, to follow the enemy on it, and to subdue him there. But the territory belonged, in a certain sense at least, to the savage enemy who inhabited it, the power of Spain had ceased to exist over it, and protection was sought, under her title, by those who had committed on our citizens hostilities, which she was bound by treaty to have prevented, but had not the power to prevent. To have stopped at that line, would have given new encouragement to these savages, and new vigour to the whole combination existing there, in the prosecution of all its pernicious purposes.

In suppressing the establishment at Amelia Island, no unfriendliness was manifested towards Spain, because the post was taken from a force which had wrested it from her. The measure, it was true, was not adopted in concert with the Spanish government, or those in authority under it; because, in transactions connected with the war in which Spain and her colonies are engaged, it was thought proper, in doing justice to the United States, to maintain a strict impartiality towards both the belligerent parties, without consulting or acting in concert with either. It gives me pleasure to state, that the governments of Buenos Ayres and Venezuela, whose names were assumed, have explicitly disclaimed all participation in those measures, and even the knowledge of them, until communicated by this government; and have also expressed their satisfaction, that a course of proceeding had been suppressed, which, if justly imputable to them, would dishonour their cause.

In authorizing Major-General Jackson to enter Florida in pursuit of the Semi-

noles, care was taken not to encroach on the rights of Spain. I regret to have to add, that, executing this order, facts were disclosed respecting the conduct of the officers of Spain in authority there, in encouraging the war, furnishing munitions of war, and other supplies to carry it on, and in other acts not less marked, which evinced their participation in the hostile purposes of that combination, and justified the confidence with which it inspired the savages, that by those officers they would be protected. A conduct so incompatible with the friendly relations existing between the two countries, particularly with the positive obligation of the fifth article of the treaty of 1795, by which Spain was bound to restrain, even by force, those savages from acts of hostility against the United States, could not fail to excite surprise. The commanding general was convinced, that he should fail in his object, that he should, in effect, accomplish nothing, if he did not deprive those savages of the resource on which they had calculated, and of the protection on which they had relied, in making the war. As all the documents relating to this occurrence will be laid before Congress, it is not necessary to enter into further detail respecting it.

Although the reasons which induced Major-General Jackson to take these posts were duly appreciated, there was, nevertheless, no hesitation in deciding on the course which it became the government to pursue. As there was reason to believe that the commanders of these posts had violated their instructions, there was no disposition to impute to their government a conduct so unprovoked and hostile. An order was in consequence issued to the general in command there, to deliver the posts—Pensacola, unconditionally, to any person authorised to receive; and St. Mark's, which is in the heart of the Indian country, on the arrival of a competent force to defend it against those savages and their associates.

In entering Florida to suppress this combination, no idea was entertained of hostility to Spain, and however justifiable the commanding general was, in consequence of the misconduct of the Spanish officers, in entering St. Mark's and Pensacola to terminate it, by proving to the savages and their associates, that they should not be protected even there; yet, the amicable relations existing between the United States and Spain could not be altered by that act alone. By ordering the restitution of the posts, those relations were preserved. To a change of them, the power of the executive is deemed incompetent. It is vested in congress only. By this measure, so promptly taken, due respect was shown to the government of Spain. The misconduct of her officers has not been imputed to her. She was enabled



enabled to review with candour her relations with the United States, and her own situation, particularly in respect to the territory in question, with the dangers inseparable from it; and, regarding the losses we have sustained, for which indemnity has been so long withheld, and the injuries we have suffered through that territory, and her means of redress, she was likewise enabled to take, with honour, the course best calculated to do justice to the United States, and to promote her own welfare.

Copies of the instructions to the commanding general; of his correspondence with the secretary of war, explaining his motives, and justifying his conduct, with a copy of the proceedings of the courts martial, in the trial of Arbutnot and Ambrisie; and of the correspondence between the secretary of state and the minister plenipotentiary of Spain near this government; and of the minister plenipotentiary of the United States at Madrid, with the government of Spain, will be laid before Congress.

The civil war, which has so long prevailed between Spain and the provinces in South America, still continues without any prospect of its speedy termination. The information respecting the condition of those countries, which has been collected by the commissioners recently returned from thence, will be laid before Congress, in copies of their reports, with such other information as has been received from other agents of the United States.

It appears from these communications, that the government of Buenos Ayres declared itself independent in July 1816, having previously exercised the power of an independent government, though in the name of the King of Spain, from the year 1810: that the Banda Oriental, Entre Reos and Paraguay, with the city of Santa Fe, all of which are also independent, are unconnected with the present government of Buenos Ayres: that Chili has declared itself independent, and is closely connected with Buenos Ayres: that Venezuela has also declared itself independent, and now maintains the conflict with various success; and that the remaining parts of South America, except Monte Video, and such other portions of the eastern bank of the La Plata as are held by Portugal, are still in the possession of Spain, or in a certain degree under her influence.

By a circular note addressed by the ministers of Spain to the allied powers with whom they are respectively accredited, it appears, that the allies have undertaken to mediate between Spain and the South American provinces, and that the manner and extent of their interposi-

tion would be settled by a Congress, which was to have met at Aix-la-Chapelle in September last. From the general policy and course of proceeding observed by the allied powers in regard to this contest, it is inferred that they will confine their interposition to the expression of their sentiments; abstaining from the application of force. I state this impression, that force will not be applied, with the greater satisfaction, because it is a course more consistent with justice, and likewise authorizes a hope that the calamities of war will be confined to the parties only, and will be of shorter duration.

From the view taken of this subject, founded on all the information that we have been able to obtain, there is good cause to be satisfied with the course heretofore pursued by the United States in regard to this contest, and to conclude that it is proper to adhere to it, especially in the present state of affairs.

I have great satisfaction in stating, that our relations with France, Russia, and other powers, continue on the most friendly basis.

The strict execution of the revenue laws, resulting principally from the salutary provisions of the act of the 20th of April last, amending the several collection laws, has, it is presumed, secured to domestic manufactories all the relief that can be derived from the duties which have been imposed upon foreign merchandise for their protection. Under the influence of this relief, several branches of this important national interest have assumed great activity; and, although it is hoped that others will gradually revive and ultimately triumph over every obstacle, yet the expediency of granting further protection is submitted to your consideration.

The measures of defence authorized by existing laws have been pursued with the zeal and activity due to so important an object, and with all the dispatch practicable in so extensive and great an undertaking. The survey of our maritime and inland frontiers has been continued! and, at the points where it was decided to erect fortifications, the work has been commenced, and in some instances considerable progress has been made. In compliance with resolutions of the last session, the board of commissioners were directed to examine, in a particular manner, the parts of the coast therein designated, and to report their opinion of the most suitable sites for two naval depôts. This work is in a train of execution. The opinion of the board on this subject, with a plan of all the works necessary to a general system of defence, so far as it has been formed, will be laid before Congress, in a report from the proper department, as soon as it can be prepared.

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In conformity with the appropriations of the last session, treaties have been formed with the Quapaw tribe of Indians, inhabiting the country on the Arkansaw, and with the Great and Little Osages, north of the White River; with the tribes in the state of Indiana; with the several tribes within the state of Ohio, and the Michigan territory; and with the Chickasaws; by which very extensive cessions of territory have been made to the United States. Negotiations are now depending with the tribes in the Illinois territory, and with the Choctaws, by which it is expected that other extensive cessions will be made. I take great interest in stating that the cessions already made, which are considered so important to the United States, have been obtained on conditions very satisfactory to the Indians.

With a view to the security of our inland frontiers, it has been thought expedient to establish strong posts at the mouth of the Yellow Stone-river, and at the Mandan village, on the Missouri; and at the mouth of St. Peter's on the Mississippi, at no great distance from our northern boundaries. It can hardly be presumed, while such posts are maintained in the rear of the Indian tribes, that they will venture to attack our peaceable inhabitants. A strong hope is entertained that this measure will likewise be productive of much good to the tribes themselves, especially in promoting the great object of their civilization. Experience has clearly demonstrated that independent savage communities cannot long exist within the limits of a civilized population. The progress of the latter has, almost invariably, terminated in the extinction of the former, especially of the tribes belonging to our portion of this hemisphere, among whom, loftiness of sentiment and gallantry in action, have been conspicuous. To civilize them, and even to prevent their extinction, it seems to be indispensable that their independence, as communities, should cease, and that the controul of the United States over them should be complete and undisputed. The hunter state will then be more easily abandoned, and recourse will be had to the acquisition and culture of land, and to other pursuits, tending to dissolve the ties which connect them together as a savage community, and to give a new character to every individual. I present this subject to the consideration of Congress, on the presumption that it may be found expedient and practicable to adopt some benevolent provisions, having these objects in view, relative to the tribes within our settlements.

It has been necessary, during the present year, to maintain a strong naval force in the Mediterranean, and in the Gulf of Mexico, and to send some public ships along the southern coast, and to the Pacific

Ocean. By these means, amicable relations with the Barbary powers have been preserved, our commerce has been protected, and our rights respected. The augmentation of our navy is advancing with a steady progress towards the limit contemplated by law.

I communicate, with great satisfaction, the accession of another state, Illinois, to our Union; because I perceive, from the proof afforded by the additions already made, the regular progress and sure consummation of a policy, of which history affords no example, and at which the good effect cannot be too highly estimated. By extending our government, on the principles of our constitution, over the vast territory within our limits, on the Lakes and the Mississippi, and its numerous streams, new life and vigour are infused into every part of our system. By increasing the number of the states, the confidence of the state governments in their own security is increased, and their jealousy of the national government proportionably diminished. The impracticability of one consolidated government for this great and growing nation will be more apparent, and will be universally admitted. Incapable of exercising local authority, except for general purposes, the general government will no longer be dreaded. In those cases of a local nature, and for all the great purposes for which it was instituted, its authority will be cherished. Each government will acquire new force, and a greater freedom of action, within its proper sphere. Other inestimable advantages will follow: our produce will be augmented to an incalculable amount, in articles of the greatest value, for domestic use and foreign commerce. Our navigation will, in like degree, be increased; and, as the shipping of the Atlantic States will be employed in the transportation of the vast produce of the western country, even those parts of the United States which are the most remote from each other, will be further bound together by the strongest ties which mutual interest can create.

The situation of this district, it is thought, requires the attention of Congress. By the constitution, the power of legislation is exclusively vested in the Congress of the United States. In the exercise of this power, in which the people have no participation, Congress legislate in all cases directly on the local concerns of the district. As this is a departure, for a special purpose, from the general principles of our system, it may merit consideration whether an arrangement, better adapted to the principles of our government and to the particular interests of the people, may not be devised, which will neither infringe the constitution, nor affect the object which the provision in question was intended



tended to secure. The growing population, already considerable, and the increasing business of the district, which, it is believed, already interferes with the deliberations of Congress on great national concerns, furnish additional motives for recommending this subject to your consideration,

When we view the great blessings with which our country has been favoured,

those which we now enjoy, and the means which we possess of handing them down, unimpaired, to our latest posterity, our attention is irresistibly drawn to the source from whence they flow. Let us then unite in offering our most grateful acknowledgments for these blessings to the Divine Author of all good.

Nov. 17, 1818.

JAMES MONROE.

## INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

AT a Common Council, holden in the chamber of the Guildhall of the city of London, on Thursday, the 10th of December, 1818, it was resolved unanimously,—

1. That the corporation of London, being greatly interested in the police for this city, and for the county of Middlesex, where his Majesty's commission is yearly issued for the trial of offenders, and in consequence of which eight sessions are held within the year, are deeply impressed with the conviction of the increase of crime, the irregularities of the criminal law and its effect upon public morals.

2. That upwards of 200 crimes, very different in their degrees of enormity, are equally subject to the punishment of death; which is enacted not only for the most atrocious offences,—for burglary, for rape, for murder, and for treason,—but for many offences unattended with any cruelty or violence, for various minor crimes, and even for stealing privately to the amount of five shillings in a shop.

3. That, from returns to the House of Commons, it appears, that crimes have been for some years rapidly increasing, both in number and malignity, to the injury of the rising generation, and the debasement of the national character.—That there were committed for trial in the year—

|                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1812..... 1,665 | 1815..... 2,005 |
| 1813..... 1,707 | 1816..... 2,246 |
| 1814..... 1,646 | 1817..... 2,686 |

The capital convictions for Middlesex were, in the year—

|               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1812..... 132 | 1815..... 139 |
| 1813..... 138 | 1816..... 227 |
| 1814..... 153 | 1817..... 208 |

There were executed in Middlesex, in the year—

|              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1812..... 19 | 1815..... 11 |
| 1813..... 17 | 1816..... 29 |
| 1814..... 21 | 1817..... 16 |

There were confined in Newgate, only of boys of seventeen years and under, in the year—

|               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1813..... 123 | 1817..... 359 |
| 1816..... 247 |               |

There were committed for trial, in the MONTHLY MAG. No. 320,

different gaols in England and Wales, in the year—

|                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1805..... 4,605 | 1815..... 7,818  |
| 1806..... 6,576 | 1816..... 9,091  |
| 1813..... 7,164 | 1817..... 13,932 |
| 1814..... 6,390 |                  |

4. That without the adaption of the criminal laws to the moral and religious sentiments of the nation, the increase of crime must be progressive; because, strong as the obligations upon all good subjects to assist the administration of justice, they are overpowered by tenderness for life, which originates in the mild precepts of our religion.

5. That many injured persons refuse to prosecute, because they cannot perform a duty which is repugnant to their natures, by being instrumental in the infliction of severity, contrary to their ideas of adequate retribution; and by such impunity young offenders, instead of being checked in their first departure from virtue, are suffered to advance from small offences to crimes of great atrocity.

6. That some jurymen submit to fines rather than act as arbiters of life and death, in cases where they think the punishment of death ought not to be inflicted.

7. That some jurymen are deterred from a strict discharge of their duty, and acquit guilt, or mitigate the offence, so as not to subject the offender to the punishment of death; and thus assume a discretion never intended to be vested in juries, and relax the sanctity of a judicial oath, upon which the trial by jury much depends.

8. That this de crimination by juries to oppose the severe enactments of our laws is of daily occurrence.

9. That, amongst other instances, a jury, rather than be instrumental in inflicting the punishment of death for larceny to the amount of 40s. from a dwelling, found a 10l. note to be worth only 39s.

10. That another jury, influenced by the same motives, found two bills of exchange, value 10l. each, and eight bank-notes, value 10l. each, worth the same sum of 39s.

11. That we have no feeling but gratitude

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tude and respect at the administration of the law by the learned judges, or in the exercise of the royal prerogative of mercy; but they are influenced by considering the state of the law itself, as affording the means of evasions dangerous to the community, and opposite to the mild precepts of the Gospel, which teacheth us to love as brethren, and desire not the death of a sinner; but rather that he should turn from his wickedness and live.

12. That petitions be presented to both Houses of Parliament, praying for a revisal of the Criminal Code, and to take such measures as their wisdom may deem meet.

The fate of three men, Driscoll, Williams, and Cashman, executed on Tuesday the 15th, for uttering forged notes, excited unusual interest, owing to the recent acquittal of some others, under exactly similar charges. Some inhabitants of Bread-street met, and petitioned the Regent in their behalf, but without effect; and other meetings would have been held, but no one, not of the Secretary of State's office, believed it probable they would be put to death. Sidmouth the secretary took, it seems, the responsibility on himself, the Regent having left it to his discretion, and having gone to Brighton.

At the recent Smithfield-Club Cattle Show, the stock, although not numerous, was not inferior to any former meeting.

A murder was lately committed near Stoke Newington, on Mr. John Thomas Taylor, aged 20, the son of a surgeon in Goswell-street. He had been to visit some friends at Southgate, and on his return home is supposed to have been robbed, strangled, and thrown into the New River, near the iron bridge, where the body was found.

#### MARRIED.

Major Reid, of the Engineers, to Miss Sarah Bolland, of Clapham.

Mr. Widenham, of East-street, Queen-square, to Miss L. Finer, of Holborn.

G. J. Jackson, esq. of Camberwell, to Miss M. Maudsley, of Lambeth.

Henry Read, esq. of South-street, Finsbury-square, to Miss Eliz. Banbury, of Warlies, Essex.

Mr. Harvey, of Bucklersbury, to Miss S. E. Barber, of Pall Mall.

Mr. Robert Hoddle, jun. of Walworth, to Miss Slaton, of Bletchingley, Surrey.

Capt. F. S. White, of the India service, to Johanna, grand-daughter of the Rev. Dr. Rees.

Mr. W. H. Simpson, to Miss S. Goodall, both of St. Martin's-lane.

At Lambeth, E. Bullock, esq. of the Treasury, to Miss Letitia Pearce.

H. Whicher, esq. of Harting, Sussex, to Miss Enticknap.

Prosper Ameline, Comte de Cadeville, to Miss E. F. Kiernan, of South Lambeth.

The Rev. Wm. Greenlaw, of Isleworth, to Miss Frances Baker, of Great Marlborough-street.

Mr. Thomas M'Rae, of Coleman-street, to Miss Catharine Wedgwood, of Basford, Staffordshire.

Mr. Alexander Gompertz, of Lombard-street, to Miss Cater, of Queen-square, Westminster.

S. H. F. Gwynne, esq. of Glanbrane park, Landover, Carmarthenshire, to Miss Simes, of Kensington Gravel Pits.

Mr. William Holland, of Covent Garden, to Miss Mary Young, of East Acton.

W. A. Wilkinson, esq. of Peckham, to Miss E. Ricardo, of Hackney.

Mr. H. C. Christian, to Miss Wattleworth, of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square.

C. T. Edwards, esq. of Aldgate, to Miss Key, of Cheshunt.

Samuel Wright, esq. of South Lambeth, to Miss Betsy Rowlatt, of Charter-house square.

Isaac Gompertz, esq. of Cleveland-row, to Miss F. Wattier, of Abbeville.

Mr. Edw. Cowper, of Nelson-square, to Miss Ann Applegath.

The Rev. Johnson Grant, M.A. of Kentish Town, to Miss Margaret Sheriff, late of Calcutta.

D. C. Webb, esq. of Denham, Bucks, to Miss Smith, of Brentford.

T. A. Maynard, esq. of Coldstream Guards, to Miss Rhoda Brickdale.

John Olding, esq. of Gray's-inn, to Miss Pawley, of Fulham.

A. Phillips, esq. of Woburn-place, to Miss R. Samuel, of Bath.

J. E. Picard, esq. of the Horse Guards, to Miss Homfray, of Coworth-house, Berks.

T. Chandless, esq. of York-place, Portman-square, to Miss C. Long, of Kempston-house, Bedfordshire.

James Nutting, of Goswell-street, to Rebecca Drewett, of Moore-farm, Felsted, Essex, both of the Society of Friends.

A. Warren, jun. esq. of Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, to Miss H. Bray, of Shere, Surrey.

#### DIED.

At Camberwell, 75, Elizabeth, widow of the late James Neale, esq. of St. Paul's Church-yard.

At Kensington, T. Windle, esq. of Wickhill, Herts.

At Watlington, near Carshalton, 73, Mr. Wm. Kilburn.

At Brixton-place, Surrey, 67, Mr. John Gillespie.

In York-place, Kentish-town, Elizabeth, wife of Richard Edgar, esq.

On Ealing Common, 64, Mr. Thomas Hyatt.

In



In Bedford-square, *John Lumsden, esq.* a director of the East India Company.

At Windsor, 64, *Edward Desbrowe, esq.* M.P. for that borough, and vice-chamberlain to the late queen.

In Aldersgate-street, *Mary*, widow of *Thomas Seddons, esq.*

At Clapham, 58, *Samuel Southall*, one of the Society of Friends, deservedly esteemed for his general benevolence, and a valued correspondent of this miscellany.

In Queen-square, Westminster, in a fit of apoplexy, the *Rev. Dr. Grindlay*, rector of Horne, Surrey, and the active and amiable secretary of the Philanthropic Society.

In Highbury-place, Islington, 51, *James Hartley, esq.*

At Rye, 42, *Mr. Wm. Beck*, of Fish-street hill.

In Soho-square, *Miss S. Trotter*.

In Skinner-street, *Mattheu Walker, esq.* of the New Steine, Brighton.

At Moulsey, Surrey, the *Hon. and Rev. Augustus Barry*, brother to the Earl of Barrymore.

At Maida-hill, Paddington, *Georgiana*, daughter of the late *Richard Brathwaite, esq.* admiral of the White.

In St. James's-square, 68, *Edward Lord Ellenborough*, late Lord Chief Justice of England, an office which he held for the last sixteen years, and resigned, on account of ill health, in October last. (See page 564.)

At Brooklyn, of a typhous fever, *Mr. John Williams*, long known in the literary world by the appellation of *Anthony Pasquin*: he possessed a strong vein of satiric poetry, and was long the terror of actors and actresses, and of all persons with whom he became connected.

In Warwick-square, Warwick-lane, *A. Thompson, esq.*

At Southwood-house, near Ramsgate, *Charlotte Dowager Countess of Dunmore*. Her ladyship was a daughter of *Alexander*, seventh Earl of Galloway, and was married the 21st of February, 1759, to *John*, fifth Earl of Dunmore, who died in March 1809, and by whom she had five sons and four daughters, including *George*, the present Earl of Dunmore, and *Augusta*, now Lady *Augusta d'Ameland*, married at Rome April 4, 1793, to the Duke of Sussex, and secondly, Dec. 5, 1793, at St. George's, Hanover-square, London, which marriage was declared null and void by the Prerogative Court in 1794.

In Red Lion-square, 71, *George Sandeman, M.D.*

In Bury-street, St. James's, *Edward Kelsey, esq.*

At Brighton, 28, *Mrs. Wm. Bovill*, of Upper Tooting.

In Queen-street, *Mrs. Joseph Sills*.

In Euston-square, *Mrs. Eliza Abraham*.

In St. Martin's-street, Leicester-square, *John Courtney, esq.*

In the Strand, *John Mortimer, esq. R.N.* of Barnstaple.

In Great Mary-le-bonne-street, 56, *Mr. A. Rogers*.

In Mount-street, Lambeth, 56, *Miss Mary Forster*.

In Welbeck-street, *Miss M. Chesshyre*, sister to the late Countess of Fauconberg.

In the Victualling-yard, Deptford, 50, *Frederick Dickenson, esq.*

In Caroline-street, Bedford-square, *Margaret*, wife of *A. W. Devis, esq.*

At Hampstead, 75, *Mrs. Brorer*.

In Salisbury-square, 56, *Mr. Daniel Lovell*, many years proprietor of the *Statesman*, a paper which he conducted with political consistency, if not with ability and attractive originality. To this consistency he was a martyr in several prosecutions, and in a long imprisonment, which aggravated the diseases that led to his death.

At Stoke Newington, 47, *Mr. James Thomas*, an eminent baize and flannel merchant of Munnford-court, where he carried on the business with great integrity for twenty years. He was a native of Lancashire, and a member of the Society of Friends.

In St. James's-square, 79, *Sir Philip Francis, K.B.* a very active and distinguished character of the times through which he has lived, and a man of very rare talents and integrity. (See page 564.)

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

*Rev. C. N. MITCHELL, M.A.* to the vicarage of Laurothal, diocese of Hereford.

*Rev. SAMUEL CURLEWIS LORD, B.A.* to the vicarage of West Barsham, Norfolk.

*Rev. JOHN FRANCIS*, to the united parishes of St. Mildred and All Saints, Canterbury.

*Rev. G. HORNBY*, to the rectory of Bury, Lancashire.

*Rev. CHARLES DAVY, M.A.* to the rectories of Combs and Barking, with Darmsden annexed.

*Rev. WM. MOORE HARRISON*, to the rectory of Cleyhanger, Devon.

*Rev. EDWARD PASKE, M.A.* to the rectory of Creeting St. Peter, alias West Creeting, Suffolk.

*Rev. G. C. RENOARD, B.D.* to the rectory of Swanscombe, Kent.

*Rev. W. ROBERTS*, fellow of Eton College, vice-prevost of that Society.

*Rev. Mr. BETHELL*, a fellow of Eton College.

*Rev. T. WESTCOMB*, to the rectory of St. Peter Choeshill, near Winchester.

The *Rev. J. ACASTER*, domestic chaplain to the Earl of Mexborough.

The *Rev. T. THOMAS*, to the vicarage of Ewyas Harold, and to the perpetual curacy of Dulas, both in the diocese of St. David's.

Rev. J. B. SUMNER, to the living of Mapledurham,

Rev. W. POWELL, B.D. to the vicarage of Ragland and Landenny.

The Rev. Thomas HOBSON, M.A. rector of Nether Compton, with Over Compton annexed, to hold also the rectory of Lidlinch.

## WESTMINSTER ABBEY:

*Or, Records of very eminent and remarkable Persons recently Deceased.*

\* \* *In this Article it is proposed to record Biographical Facts, and not mere verbal Eulogies, resulting from the partialities of relatives and friends. In this respect, we hope to be enabled, by persons possessing a competent knowledge of the parties, to distinguish this feature of our Miscellany from the common-place Newspaper Reports, which, without taste or discrimination, are admitted into other periodical works. When no interesting fact, connected with the Life of an Individual, can be selected as worthy of record, the negation affords evidence that the name cannot be admitted into this Department, and must rather be considered as belonging to our ordinary Register of Mortality.*

LORD ELLENBOROUGH,  
late Lord Chief Justice of England.

**L**ORD ELLENBOROUGH was one of the sons of the late amiable Dr. Law, the liberal bishop of Carlisle, and rose in life on the credit of his father's character. His earliest, and perhaps his most distinguished employment at the bar, was as advocate of Mr. Hastings in the state trial which was continued during so many years. Here he first displayed that bitter sarcasm and ill-natured eloquence towards Messrs. Fox, Burke, Sheridan, and the other managers; which have subsequently characterized his juridical and parliamentary orations. His powerful mind was clouded by the acerbity of his natural temper, and his splendid and copious diction by an impassioned manner which at once dazzled and grieved his auditors. In early life he was connected with the Whigs, and his friendship with this party occasioned his being a member of the cabinet during the short administration in which the political character of the Whigs was destroyed by their connection with him and Lord Grenville. Never, perhaps, did there exist a greater discordance of character than in Lords Ellenborough, Grenville, and Grey, one part of that administration: and in Mr. Fox, Lord Erskine, and Lord Moira, who formed another part. As an administration, therefore, they neither addressed themselves to the feelings of the people, the king, or the prince, and they were therefore ejected, to the satisfaction of all parties. Since that period, the subject of this notice has been occupied almost entirely in discharging his functions as lord chief justice, though he is believed to have been frequently consulted on political affairs by the personage now at their head, and in consequence has been considered as mixing too much the political with the juridical character. His charges in libel causes, and in questions involving the views of government, will certainly be never quoted as models of impartiality.

In all his policy he was severe—he opposed reform in every shape—he resisted all attempts to ameliorate the criminal laws—and the crippled measures adopted to improve the laws between debtor and creditor are to be chiefly ascribed to the dictation of his opinions. The law which bears his name is characteristic of his principles, and ought not to remain on the statute-book, because it destroys the distinction in punishment which ought to exist between the completion of a crime and its mere contemplation,—the one proved by the fact, and the other a mere assumption of law. The trials of Mr. Hone, in the last spring, will best pourtray his public character to posterity; and we quote them, because it is supposed that his ill-success in them aggravated the morbid dispositions that led to his death. He married in 1782 Miss Towry, esteemed one of the handsomest women of her time, and by her has left a large and interesting family. His remains have been interred at the Charter-house, where he was educated.

SIR PHILIP FRANCIS, K.B.

This distinguished character was born in Dublin, on the 22d of October, 1740. Dr. Francis, the translator of Horace, was his father; his grandfather was John Francis, dean of the Cathedral of Lismore, in Ireland; and his great grand-father John Francis, dean of Leighlin. The maiden name of his mother was Roe, a descendant from Sir Thomas Roe.

Sir Philip received the first rudiments of his education in Ireland. In 1756 he came to England, and was in 1753 placed at St. Paul's school. In 1756 Mr. Henry Fox, afterwards Lord Holland, gave him a small place in the secretary of state's office. Mr. Pitt, who succeeded Mr. Fox, patronised him, through the recommendation of his secretary Robert Wood. By that patronage he was appointed secretary to General Bligh, in 1758, and was present at the capture and demolition of



of Cherburgh. In 1760 he was made secretary to the Earl of Kinnoul, ambassador to Lisbon, when the Queen of Portugal was married to her uncle. In 1763 he was appointed by the late Lord Mendip to a considerable post in the war-office, which he resigned in the beginning of 1772, in consequence of a difference with Viscount Barrington. The greatest part of the year 1772 he spent in travelling through Flanders, Germany, the Tyrol, France, and Italy. In about half-a-year after his return to England, Lord Barrington did him the justice to recommend him to Lord North, by whom his name was inserted in an act of Parliament past in June 1773, to be a member of the council appointed for the government of Bengal, in conjunction with Warren Hastings and three others. The records of his long contest with Mr. Hastings, the governor-general, are preserved in the books of council, the reports of the committee, and in the Journals of the House of Commons. This quarrel had previously occasioned a duel in India, when, on the 17th August, 1780, Mr. Hastings shot Sir Philip through the body. He left Bengal in December 1780, passed five months at St. Helena, and arrived in England in October 1781. On the dissolution of Parliament, in 1784, he was elected for Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight. On the 27th July following, he happened to make use of an expression in the House of Commons, for which the late Mr. Pitt never forgave him. After speaking of the first Earl of Chatham, with all possible honour, he unfortunately added, "*but he is dead, and has left nothing in the world that resembles him.*" Since that time his Parliamentary life has been before the public. On the 29th October, 1806, his Majesty, at the recommendation of Lord Grenville, was pleased to invest him with the Order of the Bath. On the 22d of December he expired, after having been reduced to a state of extreme debility by an excruciating disease in the prostate glands, with which he had been for several years afflicted, and from which his age precluded all chance of recovery. He has left a son and two daughters, Mr. Philip Francis, Mrs. Johnson, and Mrs. Cholmondeley.

The Letters of Junius have been confidently ascribed to him in several publications, and unquestionably no man living at the time was better qualified by information and ability to compose such a work. His direct disavowal, however, addressed to us, and his style, are entirely at variance with the supposition.

MATTHEW GREGORY LEWIS, AUTHOR OF  
"THE MONK," &c. &c.

This gentleman was born in the year 1773; his father being at that time deputy

secretary at war, which office he held for many years, and finally retired on a pension. His death happened within these few years, having, through some family causes, been separated from Mrs. L. for a considerable period preceding that event. M. G. Lewis, his son, received his education at Westminster-school; and, on coming of age, was elected into parliament for the borough of Hindon. In the years 1793 and 4 he made a tour of the continent; and, to amuse his leisure hours whilst travelling, he wrote a romance called *The Monk*, which was published in three volumes in 1795. As a work of imagination and a literary production, it displayed great genius and talent, and some of the poetry was exquisitely touching; though it must be confessed that, while its beauties acquired for it the highest degree of deserved popularity, the censures which its licentiousness, immorality, and mockery of religion, called down upon it, were also but too justly merited. These observations apply to the first edition, the author having been induced, by the severity of criticism, and probably by a more mature sense of propriety, to remove some of the most offensive passages in the second and subsequent editions. The success Mr. Lewis experienced in his first literary undertaking encouraged him to apply more assiduously to those pursuits; for we find him, from about this time, constantly before the public as an author. In December, 1797, he produced his musical drama of the *Castle Spectre*, at Drury-lane, which met with extraordinary success. During the rehearsals, the second appearance of the spectre was objected to by Mr. Sheridan; but the author insisted that the piece should conclude as he had written it, and the applause of the audience proved him right, whatever impartial criticism may allege against it as a violation of dramatic order. The drama, like the novel we have already mentioned, abounds in well-contrived, though romantic, incidents; and the language is always elegant and vigorous, often sublime and appalling. It was published in 1798, and has been much read and played ever since.

In 1801 he published two volumes of Poems, under the title of *Tales of Wonder!*—these merit their title, and abound with sufficient of the marvellous, which seemed to be a favourite theme with him: they also possess great beauty. The *Bravo of Venice* was published in 1804; and *Federal Tyrants*, a romance in four volumes, in 1806. Besides these, he has published *Tales of Terror*, three volumes; *Romantic Tales*, four volumes; and a collection of Poems, in one volume.

The prominent tone of all these works is the horrible—their prevailing character the supernatural. With a fine and strong imagination,

imagination, Mr. Lewis addicted himself to the deironology of belles lettres, if we may bestow that appellation upon the darkest German fictions, and the wildest conceptions of romance. But for the revolting excess to which he was apt to carry his favourite theme, he must have been infinitely popular, since, even in spite of this blemish, his animated pictures, his powerful descriptions, his charms of composition, and his agitating situations, have a wonderful hold upon the mind, which cannot resist their effects. Undoubtedly he was more likely to corrupt the stage, than to enrich it with dramas within the licence which our freedom in that respect admits. But his muse knew no bounds. His tales are excellent of their kind, admirably written, and generally replete with pathos. Of the same nature are many of his minor poems. *Alonzo the Brave*, *Mary the Maid of the Inn*, *Bonny Jane*, &c. are exquisitely wrought; and it should be noticed that, as he was aware of the ridicule that might be attached to that class of poems to which the first of these belongs, and which he may be said to have introduced, he at once blunted the shafts of ridicule by anticipating parody, and evinced his own versatile talent by writing the humorous imitation—*Giles Jollup the Grave*.

On the death of his father, Mr. Lewis succeeded to a handsome patrimony, part of which consisted in West-India property. He resided in the Albany when in London, and lived in a rather retired manner. But the latter years of his life were principally passed in travelling. He had visited the continent, and twice made the voyage to the West-Indies; in returning from whence he died on ship-board about four months ago. He always shewed himself a dutiful son to his maternal parent, who was indebted to him for much attention in her seclusion. In person, Mr. Lewis was small and well-formed; his countenance was expressive; his manners gentlemanly; and his conversation agreeable. He has left, we are informed, one daughter; and unfortunately was never married.

#### JOHN HARRIOT, ESQ.

*Late resident Magistrate of the Thames Police Office.*

Mr. Harriot was the son of honest and industrious parents: his father was for many years in the Navy, and afterwards served as master of a merchant ship. At an early age, he placed his son as a midshipman in his Majesty's service. His first voyage was to New York, with a convoy of merchant vessels; he afterwards sailed for Gibraltar, and, in his course, fell in with a French frigate,—which, after a smart action, was captured. On

this occasion our young midshipman particularly distinguished himself.

After a cruize of considerable length, and many adventures, he sailed for England, was wrecked in Plymouth Sound, and reached the shore with great difficulty. Having joined his friends, he was by them solicited to settle on shore; he preferred, however, a life of activity at sea: once more embarked; and was present at the attack of the Havannah, and retaking Newfoundland.

At the conclusion of the American war, he made several voyages in the merchants' service, and at length accepted a military appointment for India. On his arrival in India, he ingratiated himself, by his good conduct, with all his superiors; and, by his adventurous disposition and spirit of inquiry, obtained a perfect knowledge of the more ferocious inhabitants, and natural curiosities, of those regions. Having declined settling as a lawyer at Madras, to which he was solicited, he sailed for Sumatra, and from thence back to England.

He now married his first wife, whom he lost within a year from the day of their union,—a period during which he enjoyed the utmost domestic felicity. After this event his views were rather unsettled: he commenced underwriter at Lloyd's, but soon gave up that pursuit, and found a solace for his disappointments in the bosom of a second wife,—whom he described as a worthy successor of the first. His next proceeding was to engage largely in farming, and to join with a younger brother, very extensively, in the liquor trade. He shortly quitted the latter branch of his labour, however, and confined himself solely to farming, which he extended, by purchasing an island that had been overflowed by the sea. This he recovered, by inclosing it with a wall, and finally brought it into an excellent state of cultivation, obtaining for his meritorious exertions a gold medal from the Society for the Encouragement of Arts.

After a period of ten years, his second wife died, leaving him a widower with three children. Feeling that "man was not born to live alone," and considering the necessity of having some careful guardian to his children, he soon found a third helpmate; by whom he had six children,—four of whom are still alive. At this crisis he became a magistrate for the county of Essex, in which he lived.

In 1790, the whole of his farm-house and offices were destroyed by fire. This calamity he had almost repaired, when his island was inundated by the sea; and thus he was almost completely ruined. By the generosity of his creditors and friends, however, his losses were in some measure alleviated.

His



His prospects at home being blighted, he determined to go to America; for which country he embarked with his family in May 1792. On arriving at Rhode Island, he hired a house for his family, and made a tour through the different states, in order to ascertain in which it would be most eligible for him to settle. After this arduous journey, he returned to Rhode Island, where he purchased a farm: he here became suspected as a spy; and, after encountering many disappointments, quitted the island, and purchased another farm at Long Island. The impediments which he here found, however, induced him to give up his farm, and quit America altogether.

Having once more arrived in London, he obtained an appointment from the directors of the East India Company for his eldest son, as a cadet on the Bengal establishment; and, for his second son, in

the Bombay Marine. In the leisure which he now enjoyed, he offered some suggestions to his Majesty's ministers on the volunteer system, comprehending the Sea and River Fencibles; some of which were adopted.

At length, in 1797, he submitted a plan to the Duke of Portland for the formation of the present system of Thames Police, which, after some exertions, was adopted by his grace. Mr. Harriot was appointed to act as Thames Police Magistrate, and the office was opened in 1798. At first many serious difficulties were experienced, but at length the system was reduced to the perfection in which it now exists; and the port of London has thereby reaped incalculable advantages. From that period, down to the resignation of his office, Mr. Harriot was indefatigable in the performance of his official duties.

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

*With all the Marriages and Deaths.*

### NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

**T**WO extraordinary self-murders were lately committed by two brothers, J. and L. Younghusband, respectable farmers, residing at Heckley Grange, near Alnwick. They went into the field about nine o'clock, where the men were ploughing; one of them tried a plough, and gave directions to the men; they walked into the adjoining field, where they were found in the evening with their throats cut, at a distance of thirty-three yards from each other, and each having a razor lying by him. They were upwards of sixty years of age, in affluent circumstances, and inseparable companions. Verdict—*Felo de se*.

At a meeting lately held in Darlington, resolutions to apply to Parliament for leave to make a rail-way from the collieries to the southern parts of the county of Durham, were passed.

**Married.]** Mr. R. Wilson, to Miss M. Rickleton:—Mr. J. Jackson, to Miss S. Carr: Mr. J. Douglas, to Miss A. Bolton: Mr. T. H. Rutherford, to Miss A. Hensell: all of Newcastle.—Mr. John Akenhead, of Newcastle, to Miss Harrison, of Gateshead.—Mr. J. Shotton, of Gateshead, to Miss M. Robinson, of Stannington Lough-hall.—Mr. G. Mickle, of Newcastle, to Miss J. Cole, of Monkwearmouth.—Mr. C. Ethrington, to Miss A. Graham: Mr. J. Reider, to Miss M. Oyston: all of Durham.—Mr. J. Turner, of South Shields, to Miss Swan, of Fulwel West-house.—Mr. J. Varey, of South Shields, to Miss A. Beezor, of Great Yarmouth.—Mr. W. Sanderson, to Mrs. Scott: Mr. John Davidson, to Miss Isabella Laing: all of Tweedmouth.—G. Taylor, esq. of St.

Helen's Auckland, to Miss Mills, of Wilington.—Mr. F. Todd, to Miss Kirby, both of Chester-le-street.—Mr. R. Gee, to Miss Ann Wilson, both of Low Elswick.—The Rev. D. Crowthwaite, of Houghton-le-Spring, to Miss Swinburn, of Chartershaugh.—Mr. W. Cook, of Herrington, to Miss M. Walsh, of Bencheser.—Mr. E. Heron, of Low Weather-hill, to Miss H. Young.

**Died.]** At Newcastle, in the High Bridge, 44, Mrs. M. Hall.—At Burdon-place, Miss Hodgson, deservedly esteemed.—In Collingwood-street, 66, Mr. J. Arnett, respected.—48, Mrs. J. Robson.—In the New-road, 36, Mr. W. Garret, much respected.—In the Bigg-market, 46, Mr. R. Raper.—83, Mrs. J. Young.

At Gateshead, at an advanced age, Mrs. Pittiloh, much respected.

At Durham, 55, Mrs. M. Gilhespie.—46, Mr. R. Elliot.—35, Mrs. M. Gleeson.—57, Mrs. Robson.—In Sadler-street, 69, Mrs. A. Middleton.—21, Mr. R. Scorer.—Mrs. H. Appleby.

At Sunderland, Mr. J. Jobson.—51, Mrs. Thompson.

At North Shields, the Rev. O. Egerton, rector of Washington.—76, Mr. Nehemiah Blagdon, much respected.—In Walker-place, 60, Mr. John Halliwell, regretted.—In Milburn-place, Mr. John Rutter.—23, Mr. W. Reay.—61, Mrs. M. Irwin.—79, Mrs. C. Hume.—32, Mr. J. Wood.—62, Mr. W. Swordy.—70, Mrs. D. Pringle.

At South Shields, 72, Mr. R. Mould.—77, Mrs. Hill.

At Stockton, Mrs. M. Smith.

At Tweedmouth, 67, Mr. White.

At Tynemouth, 56, Mrs. M. Souter.

At

At Bishopwearmouth, 45, George Wilson Meadley, esq. well known as the biographer of Dr. Paley, and the author of memoirs of Algernon Sidney; and highly distinguished for political knowledge, literary attainments, and independence of character.—79, Mrs. Suggett.

At Morpeth, 51, Mr. J. Lyons.

At Alnwick, Mr. R. Robson.

At Mickley, 62, Mr. W. Lumley.—At Holmside-lane, 37, Mr. J. Tayler.—At Helton Ferry, 75, Mr. R. Stothard.—At Tanfield, 28, Mr. Joseph Addison, much respected.—At Berryhill, 77, Mr. James Potts.—At Alston, Mrs. M. Martindale.—At Folly-house, Mr. R. Snowden.—At Kirknewton, 40, the Rev. J. Boucher, vicar and rector of Shaftesbury, deservedly lamented.—At Netherton, 73, Mrs. C. Alder.—At Harbottle, 73, Mrs. E. Bell, deservedly esteemed.

#### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

A Committee of Ladies has recently been formed at Carlisle, to attempt to ameliorate the condition of the prisoners confined in the gaol of that city, by introducing plans similar to those so successfully executed in the gaol of Newgate by Mrs. Fry.

A shocking explosion of hydrogen, or fire-damp, lately took place at Gilerux coal-pit, near Cockermouth.—Four men were dreadfully burnt: the flesh was literally torn off them. The unhappy sufferers have wives and large families.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Rutherford, to Miss G. Faulder: Mr. G. Hetherington, to Miss H. Dickinson: Mr. J. Thompson, to Miss J. Stalker: Mr. T. Hardcastle, to Mrs. S. Maxwell: Mr. F. Boyd, to Miss Mary Hodgson: Mr. W. Addison, to Miss J. Shepherd: Mr. W. Dufton, to Mrs. E. Noble: Mr. J. Forster, to Miss D. Millican: Mr. J. Morris, to Miss A. Archer: Mr. R. Mendham, to Miss J. Parkins: all of Carlisle.—Mr. J. Jollie, of Carlisle, to Mrs. E. Mandell, of Tickell.

*Died.*] At Carlisle, in Botchergate, 63, Mrs. M. Surtees.—In Caldewgate, 34, Mr. G. Charlesworth.—21, Mrs. N. Connell.—75, Mrs. M. Scott.—83, Mrs. A. Graham.—In English-street, 38, Mrs. Thompson.

At Whitehaven, 63, the Rev. J. Johnson, M.O.S.B.; a native of Lancashire; formerly a member of the English Benedictine Convent at Lambspring, in Germany; and for the last thirty-seven years a faithful and assiduous pastor of the Catholic congregation in Whitehaven.

At Penrith, 91, Mr. W. Percival.

At Kendal, 80, Mrs. M. Harrison, wife of R. H. esq. senior alderman.

At Wigton, Miss E. Knubley, deservedly esteemed.

At Kirbymoorside, 25, Mr. G. Seaton, of York.

At Blackwell, 71, Mrs. A. Railson,—

At Rockliff, 77, Miss J. Agnew.—At Caldbeck, Mr. Joshua Scott, one of the Society of Friends, much respected.—At Grimsdale, 87, Mrs. A. Richardson.

#### YORKSHIRE.

A shocking event lately occurred at Hull. The Alice, Stewart, from Pillan, with grain, coming up the Humber, under charge of a pilot, when opposite the garrison, ran on-board the brig London, of Gainsborough, lying at anchor in the roads. The London instantly went down; and of the crew, (five men and two boys,) only two were saved.

Mr. Henry Cope, grocer, in Leeds, has recently been convicted in the Court of Exchequer, of selling imitative tea, coffee, and tobacco, and of having extensive quantities of the same description, composed of pernicious and dangerous ingredients, in his possession, or consigned on-board a vessel at Leeds, to his address. Three separate verdicts were returned for the crown, making a total penalty of *one thousand four hundred and twenty pounds*. A similar conviction took place against Messrs. T. and G. Nesson, of Manchester, for having imitative tea and coffee in their possession. Penalties against Messrs. Nesson, *three hundred pounds*. But for this atrocious crime, transportation ought to follow the penalties.

A Philosophical and Literary Society was lately established at Leeds.

A meeting was lately held at Leeds, when it was resolved to erect elegant and commodious public baths in that town.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Hodgson, to Miss M. Bruce: Capt. Brass, to Miss Fox: Mr. J. Arnett, to Miss Randerson: Mr. R. Mitchell, to Miss A. Riley: all of Hull.—Mr. Howard, of Hull, to Miss Lee, of Stainforth.—Mr. T. Appleby, to Miss E. Dawkins: Mr. B. Goodall, to Miss S. Clark: Mr. J. Walker, to Miss M. Coates: Mr. B. Bramham, to Miss M. Gorley: all of Leeds.—Mr. W. Hebden, to Miss Smith, both of Halifax.—Mr. W. Hutton, to Miss M. Crowther, both of Bradford.—Mr. Alison, of Huddersfield, to Miss Loadman, of Burghwallis.—Mr. R. Rowland, to Miss A. Cornforth, of Whitby.—Mr. J. Sayer, of Birstal, to Miss Johnson, of Doncaster.—Mr. W. Turner, of Great Driffield, to Miss J. Wherrit, of Whitby.—Mr. W. Walbrain, of Bennington, to Miss L. Atkinson, of Langtoft.—Mr. J. Wass, of Naburn, to Miss A. Bias, of York.—Mr. W. Ward, of Acomb Grange, to Miss S. Ward, of Clifford.—Shaw Leigh, esq. of Sandhills, to Miss H. Holmshead, of Summer Vale.

*Died.*] At York, 77, Mrs. A. Wallis, widow of G. W. M.D.—74, Joseph Buckle, esq.

At Hull, 40, Mr. J. Lawer.—86, Mrs. A. Skinner.—63, Miss Mary Mead.—51, Mrs. J. Hooper.—52, Mr. T. Acrid.—In



New-street, 88, Mrs. Shadwell, widow of J. S. esq. of Heslington.—67, Miss Harrison, highly esteemed for her benevolence.—52, Mrs. Bennett.—26, Miss A. Cade.—44, Mrs. C. Wilson.—25, Mrs. G. Waters.—79, Mrs. Westwang.—75, Mr. C. G. Alberto, suddenly, formerly a respectable merchant in Manchester.—71, Mr. F. Somerscales.

At Leeds, Mr. J. Sharples, deservedly lamented.—44, Mr. S. Emmitt.—In Queen's-square, 63, D. Stansfeld, esq. justly and generally lamented.—63, Mrs. C. Kenworthy.—46, Mr. T. Langthorn.—In Land's-lane, Mr. R. Wilson.—In Brig-gate, Mr. J. Harrison.—68, Mrs. E. Goodyear.—Mrs. Prest.—56, Mrs. A. Grayson.

At Halifax, Mrs. Ludley, regretted.

At Huddersfield, 32, Mrs. C. Booth, deservedly regretted.

At Ripon, 38, Mrs. A. Britain, much esteemed.

At Skipton, 65, Mr. J. Strutt.—59, Mrs. M. Whittam.

At Yarm, 84, Mr. J. Windross.

At Armley, 40, Mrs. J. Oddy.

At Hallen Edge, Mrs. Archbell, widow of T. A. esq. of Healaugh.—At Hightown, 48, Mrs. H. Rouse.—At Spring Head, 29, Mr. J. Ibbetson.—At Sheepridge, Mr. J. Beaumont.—At Bootham, 79, Mrs. Mary Burgh, widow of W. B. L. L. D.—At Gleadless, 108, *Phebe Godborn*.

At Ganstead, 26, Mrs. G. Carrick.—At Sharrow Lodge, 71, J. Cayley, esq.—At Halton East, Robert Benson, esq. a magistrate for the West Riding.—At Beverley-park, 80, Mrs. Galland.—At Marrow-house, Mrs. A. Faulds, regretted.

In the 78th year of his age, regretted by a numerous circle of friends, Mr. Har-grove, the historian of Knaresbrough, Harrogate, and the surrounding country, author of the Yorkshire Gazetteer, Anecdotes of Archery, and other works, compiler of sixteen folio and quarto volumes of manuscripts, chiefly relative to the history of the county. His knowledge of books was remarkably extensive, and his memory retentive.

#### LANCASHIRE.

The annual meeting of the illustrious Concentric Society of Liverpool lately took place. Sir Francis Burdett, (who was specially invited,) and Sir Charles Woolesley, barts. were present. Great unanimity of sentiment on the necessity of Reform prevailed. The speeches of Mr. Shepherd, the chairman, of Sir Francis Burdett, and Dr. Compton, were masterly specimens of patriotic eloquence.

A meeting of the merchants and ship-owners was lately held in the Town-hall, Liverpool, "to take into consideration, the expediency of erecting a wet dock at Holyhead, and of an application to the

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Treasury, or to the respective houses of parliament, to obtain an Act for such purpose." Mr. Gladstone and Mr. A. Little-dale supported the measure as one of great national importance. Mr. Irlam then proposed, and Mr. Tobin seconded, a string of resolutions, which, having been read by the town-clerk, and put from the chair, were unanimously adopted.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Wood, to Miss A. Langley: Mr. S. C. Backhouse, to Miss M. C. Hazlehurst: Mr. C. Bower, to Mrs. J. Airay: Mr. H. Horsefield, to Miss M. Dean: Mr. R. T. Mountain, to Miss C. Bewdley: all of Manchester.—J. Hulme, esq. of Manchester, to Miss Bent, of Halifax.—Mr. W. Machonechy, to Miss F. Potter, of Manchester.—Mr. Claye, of Manchester, to Miss E. Dodge, of Stockport.—Mr. W. H. Lambe, of Manchester, to Miss E. B. Milner, of Ardwick.—Mr. S. Howorth, to Miss M. Hardy, both of Salford.—Mr. J. Shaw, of Salford, to Miss A. Turner, of Chorley.—Mr. J. Dewhurst, to Miss E. Rathbone: Mr. J. W. Price, to Miss S. Bentley: Mr. Machell, to Mrs. Appleton: Mr. B. Ellis, to Miss A. Appleton: all of Liverpool.—Mr. W. Teasdale, of Liverpool, to Miss Ramsbottom, of Rippon.—Mr. T. Miller, of Everton, to Miss M. Moulds-dale, of Frodsham.—Mr. W. A. Lomax, to Miss A. Bentley, both of Whitebirk.—Mr. W. Knight, of Bootle, to Miss M. Lewthwaite, of Blackbeck.

*Died.*] At Lancaster, 61, Mrs. Ann Hatton, suddenly.

At Manchester, 22, Mrs. S. Brownhill.

At Liverpool, in Great Crosshall-street, 27, Mr. J. Robinson.—Mr. C. Kirkham.—In Hope-street, Mr. P. Hope.—In St. Anthony's-place, 72, Mrs. M. Berry.—59, Mr. W. Williams.—55, Mr. F. Dixon, of the firm of Nuttall, Fisher, and Dixon.—On Brownlow-hill, Miss A. Lea.—At an advanced age, Mr. Harper.—44, Mr. J. Edwards, much respected.—75, Mr. W. Hull.—In Naylor-street, 77, Mr. S. Gibson.—At Gilead-house, the wife of Dr. Solomon.

At Bury, Mr. P. Ormrod.

At Ormskirk, 63, Mrs. E. Bonnington.

At Chorlton, at an advanced age, Ashworth Clegg, esq. deservedly regretted.—At Broughton, 107, Mrs. Chew.—At Breck-house, Poulton in the Fylde, Margaret, wife of James Hull, esq.

#### CHESHIRE.

Bridge-street, Northgate-street, East-gate-street, and part of Foregate-street, in the interesting city of Chester, being lighted with Gas, make a splendid appearance.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Ditchfield, of Knutsford, to Miss Wrench, of Mere Town.—Mr. J. Law, to Miss Nuttall; both of Frodsham.—Mr. J. Hollingworth, to Mrs. H. Ellison, of Glossop-hall.—Mr. Roger Parker,

Parker, of Carden, to Miss C. Carter, of Caughall.—Mr. W. Cathrall, of Bunbury, to Miss M. Peacock, of Dunham.

*Died.]* At Chester, Mr. John Phoenix.—In Eastgate-row, Mr. Pate.—In Foregate-street, Mrs. White, widow of Wm. W. esq. of Childer Thornton.—Mr. Street, late of Woolstenwood.—Miss Catharine Voyce.—Mrs. Cooke.—Mr. James Snape, deservedly regretted.

At Frodsham, 80, Mr. Farrall.

At Knutsford, Caroline Elizabeth, wife of Charles Cholmondeley, esq.

At Congleton, Miss Stonehewer.

At Chorley, 31, Mrs. A. Beesley.

#### DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.]* Mr. J. Brockham, to Miss S. Burton.—Mr. A. Cooke, to Miss M. A. Cooke: all of Derby.—The Rev. T. Hill, A.M. vicar of Elmston, to Miss A. Bossley, of Chesterfield.—Mr. W. Robinson, of Glossop, to Miss S. Hatfield, of Cowbrook.—Mr. S. Glover, of Wirksworth, to Miss Millins, of Matlock.—R. Rose, esq. of Burrowash, to Miss A. Pearshall, of Foremark-park.—Mr. R. Wood, to Miss M. Morley; both of Borrowash.—Mr. R. Adams, of Wartnaby, to Miss D. Hinckley, of the Ash.

*Died.]* At Derby, 63, Mrs. Ford.

At Chesterfield, 86, Mrs. Heathcote, widow of the Rev. E. H. of East Bridgford.—Mrs. Tavender.

At Newhaven-house, 55, Mr. T. Greenwood.—At Holly Bush, 69, Mr. S. Humpston.—At Dronfield, 88, Mrs. Shaw, widow of Michael S. esq. of Manchester.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

At the late Nottingham sessions, on pronouncing sentence, the prisoners uttered expressions threatening vengeance on the court, and some of them endeavoured to get out of the box to put their threats into execution. The constables were active, and order was restored; the prisoners venting their rage in bitter exclamations while they were forcibly carried away.

*Married.]* Mr. G. Adamson, of East-street, to Miss Taylor, of Barker-gate.—Mr. S. Kerry, to Miss S. Chamberlain.—Mr. J. Barker, to Miss S. Carpenter: all of Nottingham.—Mr. P. Bott, of Nottingham, to Miss E. Aked, of Mayfield.—Mr. George Sparrow, of Park-row, Nottingham, to Miss A. Leeson, of Hallam.—Mr. T. Johnson, of Nottingham, to Miss M. A. Pickard, of Barnsley.—Mr. Bruin, to Miss M. Bruin; both of Blaby.—Mr. T. Morris, to Miss C. Morris; both of Cotgrave.—Mr. G. Brookes, of Holm-house, to Miss A. Watson, of Smithley.

*Died.]* At Nottingham, 29, Mr. John Storer.—In Fletcher-gate, 55, Mr. J. Harriman much respected.—Mr. T. Stocks.—In Queen-street, Mrs. Peet.—At Newark, 28, Mr. T. Newton.—46, Mr. J. Sharp.—32, Mrs. E. Sharp.—75,

Mr. W. Potts.—43, Mr. R. Sedwell.—At Mansfield, the Rev. Lewis Andrews, deservedly esteemed.

At East Retford, 50, Mr. J. Hartshorne.—At Elston, the Rev. John Darwin.—At Sutton, 62, Mr. W. Adins, much respected.—At Ratcliffe, 30, Mr. E. Forster.—At Shelford, 76, Mrs. Timm.—At Teversall, Mr. D. Webster.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

*Married.]* Mr. J. Newton, of Gainsborough, to Miss A. Goodhead, of Cuckney.—Mr. J. Plaskitt, to Miss Kerby; both of Grimsby.—Mr. W. Warburton, of Grimsby, to Miss Day, of Butterwick.—Mr. T. Brown, of Scampton, to Miss E. R. Lister, of Nottingham.—Mr. Richardson, of Crowle, to Miss Scott, of Flixborough.

*Died.]* At Lincoln, in the Minster-yard, 86, Mrs. Willis, widow of the Rev. Cecil W., D.D. prebendary of Lincoln.

At Gainsborough, Mr. W. Collison.

At Grantham, the Rev. T. H. Holgate, deservedly lamented.—Miss A. Moscrop.

At Somercoates, Mrs. Buckles: and immediately after attending her funeral, Mr. Townsend.

#### LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

Numerous robberies have lately been committed in Leicester and its neighbourhood.

*Married.]* Mr. James Fisher, to Miss Martha Gains; both of Loughborough.—Mr. Gutteridge, to Miss Dawson; both of Hinckley.—Mr. Boden, of Market Bosworth, to Miss S. Gibson, of Coventry.—Mr. Farmer, to Miss Parker; both of Castle Donington.—Mr. Lacey, of Hoton, to Miss Smith, of Hoby.—J. Webster, of Sutton Cheney, to Miss M. Orme, of Fauld.

*Died.]* At Leicester, Mr. R. Scott.—In South-gate-street, 54, Mrs. Sykes, deservedly regretted.—95, Mrs. M. Bankart.—30, Mr. E. Smith.

At Loughborough, 73, Miss A. Clarke.—Mr. W. Powell.

At Melton Mowbray, Mr. C. Latham, jun. much regretted.—47, Mr. B. Johnson.

At Peatling-hall, Martha, wife of J. Clarke, esq. deservedly regretted.—At Osgathorpe, 62, Mr. W. Miles, much esteemed.

At Stanford, 36, Mr. R. Rowland.—At Wartnaby, at an advanced age, the Rev. J. Bingley, rector of Epperstone and Calverton, and a justice-of-peace for Leicestershire.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

The magistrates of Staffordshire, at their last quarter sessions, taking into consideration the practice of paying parish labourers, commonly called house-row, or roundsmen, a certain portion of their wages out of the poor's-rate, resolved,—*“That such practice is highly detrimental to the public welfare, as well as illegal, and that it be recommended to the several magistrates*



trates of this county, collectively and individually, to discountenance the same as much as possible, by disallowing in future all sums so paid in the overseers' accounts."

*Married.*] Mr. T. Mountford, of Walsall, to Miss S. W. Woolfield, of Handsworth.—Mr. John Dixon, to Miss M. A. Savage, both of Wolverhampton.—Mr. T. Bullock, of West Bromwich, to Miss E. Sharratt, of Walsall.—George Briscoe, esq. of Wolverhampton, to Miss M. Worthington, of Burton-on-Trent.—Mr. J. Harlow, of Lane End, to Miss Barnes, of Bolton.—The Rev. W. Eddowes, A.B. vicar, to Miss Myrah Buxton, both of Caverswall.

*Died.*] At Stafford, Mrs. Dickenson, widow of Edward D. esq. of Dothill-house.

At Wolverhampton, Mary, wife of the Rev. Joseph Reed.

At Bilston, Mr. Joseph Higgitt.—25, Mr. Stephen Stone.

At Lower Penn, Mrs. Jorden, widow of Thomas J. esq. deservedly regretted.—At Eltingshall, 97, Mrs. H. Baker.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

Several newspapers state, that many persons resident near Birmingham have made large fortunes by making skeleton bank-notes, which they sell to their select and confidential customers, to be completed into forged Bank-of-England notes.

A splendid gold cup, voted to Joseph Butterworth, esq. late M.P. for Coventry, has lately been presented to him by a deputation of his partizans from that city.

*Married.*] Mr. T. Northwood, to Mrs. Greaves, both of Edmund-street.—Mr. J. Large, to Miss M. Whitehouse; all of Birmingham.—Mr. W. Blyth, of Birmingham, to Miss S. Wilkins, of Bourton-on-the-Water.—Mr. Binns, jun. of Snow-hill, Birmingham, to Miss Spraggett, of Wellesbourn.—Mr. John Haywood, of Birmingham, to Miss H. Ashford, of Ashted.—W. D. Pritchitt, esq. of Erdington Slade, to Miss A. Smallwood, of Dale End.—Mr. W. Bridgen, of Brocton, to Miss M. Turner, of Birmingham.

*Died.*] At Birmingham, Mr. W. Lane, jun.—In Colemore-row, 28, Mrs. Weaver.—On Summer-hill terrace, 23, Miss S. Adcock.—In Union-street, Mrs. Whitehead, much esteemed.—In Summer-lane, 60, Mrs. Ann Fairfax.—In Temple-row, Miss J. Payne, deservedly regretted.—In the Crescent, 72, Mr. S. Baker, of Rottenpark.—In Dale End, Mrs. J. Carless.

At Hampton in Arden, 72, Mrs. Snape.

At Kingswinford, 81, Thomas Bendy, esq.—At Heath House, Stapleton, Mrs. Smyth, widow of Thomas S. esq.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

A society for literary and general information has been lately established in Newport.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Griffiths, to Miss E. Rogers.—Mr. J. Tagg, to Miss A. Wood:

all of Shrewsbury.—Mr. W. Jones, of Oswestry, to Mrs. J. Joy, of Dublin.—Mr. J. Currier, to Miss Cross, both of Wellington.—Mr. Davis, of Wellington, to Miss Cropp, of Newport.—Mr. J. Knott, of Basford, to Miss H. Dicken, of Bishop's Castle.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, in Barker-street, Mr. Lewis.—Mrs. Vaughan.—Mrs. Stoltok.—Mr. J. Pidgeon.—In Mardol, Miss A. Rigby, of Frodsham.—Mrs. Evans, wife of Henry E. esq. of Machynlleth.

At Shiffnal, Mr. Yates.

At Bishop's Castle, 34, Miss M. James.

At Wem, 81, the Rev. George Dicken, rector of Moreton Corbet, and vicar of Stanton.

At Ellesmere, W. Jones, esq.

At Whixill, Mr. Powell.—At Twyford, 49, Mrs. Jane Downes.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Thomas Burrow, of Worcester, to Miss M. Best, of Severn Stoke.—Mr. G. Wood, to Miss S. Bromley, of Worcester.—Mr. J. Priddey, of Droitwich, to Miss A. Badger, of Chaddesley Corbet.—Mr. Oliver Newey, of Dudley, to Miss M. Brettall, of Wolverhampton.

*Died.*] At Worcester, J. Dangerfield, esq.—Mr. T. Gwinnell.

At Stourport, 83, Mrs. Pitt.

At Dudley, Miss E. Downing, deservedly esteemed.—F. Watkins, esq. of London.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] Lieut. F. H. Browne, of Leominster, to Miss E. C. Turners, daughter of Major T.

*Died.*] At Hereford, 65, the Rev. F. Woodcock, A.M. senior prebendary, and vicar of Holmer.—79, Sarah, widow of T. Powell Symonds, esq.

At Lyonshall, the Rev. R. Houghton.

At Hereford, in Weybridge street, 85, Mr. Benjamin Watkins, deservedly respected.

At Westby, Mrs. F. Cam, of Hereford.

#### GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

In pursuance of resolutions, the burghesses of Monmouth have lately applied to the Court of King's Bench, in support of their right to elect their own magistrates. A motion was made by Mr. Scarlett, and rules were granted against the present acting mayor and bailiffs, to show cause why informations, in the nature of *Quo Warranto*, should not be exhibited against them, requiring them to state by what authority they claim those offices.

A fire lately took place in one of the coal-pits at Frampton, Gloucestershire. Fourteen men went down to extinguish it: they all were burnt severely, and three died with suffocation. It is thought to have been caused by the fire-damp.

*Married.*] Mr. R. Boley, to Miss A. Harper.—Mr. J. Barns, to Miss M. Norman.—Mr. W. How, to Miss A. S. Lovell.

—Mr. W. Rose, to Miss M. A. Upjohn Imber: all of Bristol.—At Cheltenham. U. T. Hemmingson, esq. to Miss L. J. Marguenat, of Moreton-house.—Mr. F. Butt, of Cheltenham, to Miss G. Greig, of Glasgow.—Mr. J. Marks, to Miss S. Dudge, both of Cirencester.—The Rev. J. Cooke, of Frampton-upon-Severn, to Miss Rhone, of Standish.—J. Tuckwell, esq. of Barrington-grove, to Miss E. Councer, of Bloxham.—Mr. Morgan, of Newport, to Miss E. Evans, of Monmouth.—Mr. D. Bourton, of Preston, to Miss Bingham, of Cirencester.—Mr. William Heaven, of Frocester, to Miss E. Barnard, of Okle.—J. Millar, of Nailsworth, to E. Stephens, of South Hays, Bath; both of the Society of Friends.

*Died.*] At Gloucester, Mr. C. Underwood.

At Bristol, at the Hot-wells, Miss M. Edwards, of Fairford.—Mrs. S. Sweet.—In Augustin's-place, 83, Mrs. J. Chirnside.—In Maudlin-lane, Mrs. E. Bayley.—On St. Michael's-hill, Mrs. Richards.—In King's square, 75, Mrs. A. Pugh.

At Clifton, Mrs. S. Olive, widow of John O. esq. of Beech-hill.—Mrs. Wolferston, of Stone, widow of Edward W. esq. of Berry, Devon.

At Cheltenham, 70, T. Escourt, esq. of Estcourt.—43, Mr. W. Bastin.—Miss E. M'Causland Gage, of Fruit-hill, county of Londonderry.

At Caerleon, A. E. Butler, esq. a gentleman of extensive benevolence.

At Bitton, Mr. T. Smallcombe.—At Nailsworth, 65, Mr. J. Woodlands.—At Ruarden, 83, Mrs. Terrett.—At Wick, Mrs. Bryant.—At Stratton, Mr. R. Lane.—At Alveston, 76, E. Watkins, esq. partner of the Thornbury-bank.

At Lidney, at an advanced age, Mrs. Pearce.—At Bedminster, Mrs. E. M. Purnell.—At Painswick, Mr. J. Palling.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

A meeting of the freemen, who, at the last election, opposed the interest of Gen. St. John, was lately held at Oxford, when the resolutions were unanimously agreed to. The meeting was numerous and respectably attended; all the persons assembled joined in a determination to present their petition to Parliament in January next, and to rescue, if possible, the city of Oxford from its present situation. To support the necessary expenses, a subscription was immediately entered into.

*Married.*] Mr. R. Guest, to Miss J. Maddox, both of Oxford.—Mr. W. Collcutt, of Oxford, to Miss E. Drinkwater, of Church Enstone.—Mr. T. Steventon, of Oxford, to Miss M. Morgan, of South Hinksey.—Mr. C. Haynes, of Chipping Norton, to Miss Bignell, of Banbury.—Mr. J. Rose, to Miss M. Thorpe, both of

Sandford.—The Rev. L. J. Turner, of Benson, to Miss J. Jaques, of Thame.—Mr. C. Jaques, of Thame, to Miss E. A. O. Turner, of Newington.—Mr. Port, to Mrs. A. Watkins.

*Died.*] At Oxford, 30, Miss E. Portlock.—59, Mr. J. Slatter.—In St. Clement's, 65, Mrs. J. Haynes.—In George-lane, 34, Mrs. S. Smith.—Mrs. Grant.

At Banbury, Mr. G. Baker.—Mrs. Coles.

At Bampton, 21, Mr. G. F. Whitaker.—At Shabbington, 93, Mrs. A. Pope.—At Great Milton, 76, Mrs. Speechly.—At Marston, 84, Mrs. Blay.

#### BUCKS AND BERKS.

The pitched market lately established at Hungerford, from the regularity with which it is conducted, and the ample supply it always affords, goes on with advantage both to buyers and sellers. The Kennet and Avon Canal, passing through the town to Bristol and London, affords great accommodation.

*Married.*] Richard Valpy, esq. of Reading, to Miss Rowe.—Mr. G. Edmonds, of High Wycombe, to Miss E. Jacques, of Thame.—T. Lord, esq. of Telehurst, to Miss M. Harper, of Manchester-street, London.

*Died.*] At Windsor, Miss Louisa Thackeray.

At Langley, 60, Mrs. F. Hanbury, of Pontypool.—At Simpson, 82, Mr. S. Hogg.

#### HERTS AND BEDS.

*Married.*] S. Hughes, esq. of Cheshunt, to Mrs. Cox, of Breafe, county of Mayo.—Mr. Griffin, of Buntingford, to Miss M. Bigg, of Aspeden.—Mr. G. Cordall, of Shefford, to Miss A. Brown, of Wisbech.—Mr. G. Osborn, of Dunstable, to Mrs. Brice, of Stoke Goldington.

*Died.*] At St. Alban's, 82, Mrs. Susannah Kentish.

At Sarratt-hall, 70, H. Day, esq.—At Walden, Lieut. Gen. W. Jones, of the Bengal Establishment.—At Brogborough-park-house, Mr. H. G. Cheepley.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. T. Felton, of Peterborough, to Miss Bridges, of Whittlesea.—Mr. Rowlett, of Stokedoyle, to Miss Rowell, of Peterborough.—The Rev. R. J. Geldart, M.A. rector of Little Billing, to Miss S. Walker, of Sutton-hill, Surrey.—Mr. J. Wade, of Weldon-in-the-Wood, to Miss Rawlings, of Oakham.

*Died.*] At Peterborough, T. Mann, esq. suddenly.—Mr. R. Reed.—In Boongate, at an advanced age, Mrs. F. Bull.

The Rev. Mathias Slye, of East Carlton, and of Carlton-cum-Ilston.

#### CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTS.

The subject of the Norrisian prize essay for the present year is,—“No valid argument



argument can be drawn from the incredulity of the Jews against the Christian religion."

*Married.*] W. Weatherby, esq. of Newmarket, to Miss M. A. Hill, of Snailwell.—Mr. J. Pable, to Miss S. Browning, both of Thorney.—Mr. J. Anker, to Miss A. Green, both of March.—Mr. Jas. Fox, of St. Ives, to Miss Andrews, of Sun-street, Bishopsgate-street.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, 21, Mr. D. Evans, student of St. John's College.—Mr. J. Striker.

At Huntingdon, Mrs. S. Mills.

At Ely, 24, Mr. T. Horlock.

At Foulmine, Mr. B. Webb.—At Linton, 63, Mr. E. J. Eve.

#### NORFOLK.

*Married.*] Mr. Craske, to Miss Lovick: Mr. J. Gallant, to Miss S. Eggett: Mr. D. Cocks, to Mrs. Mann: all of Norwich.—Mr. T. Brooks, of Norwich, to Miss Wells, of Yarmouth.—Mr. W. Stacy, of Yarmouth, to Miss S. Browne, of Tasburgh.—Mr. Eli Kerry, to Miss A. Ellis: Mr. S. Connell, to S. Parker: all of Diss.—Mr. Fulcher, of Diss, to Miss Elliott, of Shelfanger.—Mr. S. Clarke, of Aldborough, to Miss Le Neve, of North Walsham.—Mr. J. Hart, of Billingsford, to Miss S. Worts, of Bintry.

*Died.*] At Norwich, in St. Giles's, 80, Mrs. L. Ray.—60, Mrs. A. Culyer.—69, Mrs. Crakanthorp.—70, Mr. B. Wall.—77, Mrs. E. Nobbs.—85, Mrs. E. Youngman.—80, Mrs. Leman, wife of Barnabas Leman, esq. mayor of this city.

At Yarmouth, 32, Mrs. Burrows.—57, Mrs. S. Humphrey.—23, Mr. Chas. Corps.—79, Mrs. Margaret Rye.—40, Mrs. S. Furnis.

At Lynn, 58, Mr. Mackie, suddenly.—Mr. J. Brook.

At Thetford, 30, Mr. J. Drake.—Mrs. Hayward.

At Hempstead, 62, Mr. J. Littlewood.—At Taverham, Mrs. J. Juby.—At Acle, 76, Mrs. Shepherd.

#### SUFFOLK.

A thrashing machine upon a simple and useful construction, was exhibited at the last Bury fair; the whole complete can be drawn by a single horse to any distance, and not heavier than a common tumbrell; it is made to work by four levers, similar to a pump sweep, and those worked by men, who can thrash from fifteen to twenty coombs of wheat per day.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Moor, of Dalham, to Miss Pomfret.—Mr. Aldred, of Wissett, to Miss M. Warren, of Thetford.—Mr. T. Simpson, of Ufford, to Miss Hicks, of Coddendenham.—Mr. T. Prummet, to Miss Mapleston, both of Beccles.—Mr. R. Hogg, to Miss Chambers, both of Lowestoft.—Mr. T. Rayson, to Miss S. Arbourn, both of Eye.—Mr. Raynbird, to Miss Hubbard, both of Bacton.—Mr. G. Heffer, of Framlingham, to Mrs. Booth, of Sweffling.

*Died.*] At Bury, Mrs. Maulkin, wife of Robert M. esq.

At Ipswich, 52, Mrs. T. Ridley, deservedly respected.—Mr. C. Ransom.—43, Mr. E. Greenland, of Finsbury-square, London.—Mrs. Blomfield.—52, Mrs. Chevallier.

At Woodbridge, Mr. T. Mann.—Mrs. Revans, wife of Capt. R.

At Clare, Mrs. J. Brame.

At Rickinghall, 61, Mr. A. Proctor.—At Coddendenham, Mrs. Bird, much respected.—At Bures St. Mary, 61, Mrs. A. Dupont.—At Bucklesham, 43, Mr. J. Cook.—At Ixworth, 65, G. Boldero, esq.

#### ESSEX.

The sum required for lighting Chelmsford with Gas has been subscribed, and the shares already bear a premium of ten per cent.

A destructive conflagration lately happened on the premises of Messrs. Crane and Murphy, turpentine manufacturers, Marsh-gate-lane, Stratford, by the bursting of one of the iron pans, containing a large quantity of hot varnish; it communicated to some hundreds of barrels of pitch and tar that lay in the yard ready for delivery. The whole of the building was entirely consumed.

*Married.*] C. E. Branfill, esq. of Upminster-hall, to Miss A. E. Hammond, daughter of the Rev. A. E. H.—Mr. Knight, of Holbrook, to Miss M. Box, of Manningtree.—Mr. W. Cooper, of Chipping Ongar, to Miss H. Harvey, of Rendham.—The Rev. W. Birch, rector of Stanway, to Miss E. Dimack, of Stonehouse.—M. A. J. Savill, esq. of Little Waltham-hall, to Miss C. Honson, of Lincoln's Inn.

*Died.*] At Colchester, Mr. Z. Payne.—28, Mary Candler, on of the Society of Friends, deservedly esteemed.—Mrs. Simpson.—Miss E. Medcalf.

At Chelmsford, 31, Mr. T. Grave.—62, Mr. T. Albra.

At Maldon, Mrs. Parker, widow of the Rev. J. K. P. of Barking.

At Southend, 73, Mr. J. Ham, sen. deservedly respected.

At Great Oakley, Mrs. Golding, of St. Osyth.—Miss S. Allen.—At Hadleigh, 77, Mrs. D. Higgs.—At Orsett, 41, Mrs. E. H. wife of the Rev. J. F. Asko.

#### KENT.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Masters, to Miss C. A. Claris, both of Canterbury.—T. Coombe, esq. of Canterbury, to Miss A. M. Wagner.—H. Anderson, esq. 69th regt. to Miss L. Abbot, of the Preeincts, Canterbury.—Mr. J. Howard, to Mrs. Smith, of Canterbury.—Mr. C. Francis, of Rochester, to Miss Hillyer, of Chatham Dockyard.—Mr. A. Gould, to Miss H. Shuttle, both of Rochester.—Mr. C. Ladd, of Layfield, Gillingham, to Mrs. Sinclair, of Troytown.—Mr. S. Laraman, of Faversham, to Miss A. R. Birch, of St. Peter's.

*Died.*]

*Died.*] At Chatham, 64, Mr. Garrish.—Miss A. Baillie.—Mr. Loveday.—At an advanced age, Mr. B. Morris.—On the Brook, Mrs. Payne.

At Maidstone, 84, Mrs. Peck.—84, Mrs. Pitt, widow of John P. esq. of Kingston-house, Dorset.

At Folkestone, 70, Mr. H. Strood.—50, Mrs. Luckett.—83, Mrs. Beal.—Mrs. Tims, widow of the Rev. J. T.

At Deal, 54, Mr. T. Shipdem, one of the jurors of that town, a liberal benefactor to the poor.—79, Mr. J. Goymer.

At Chartham, Mr. Wrake.—At Whitstable, 50, Mr. D. Beasant.—At Tenterden, Mr. P. Parton, deservedly regretted.

#### SUSSEX.

Report states that the Regent has spent no less than 150,000*l.* on his house named the Pavilion, or the Kremlin, at Brighton.

*Married.*] Mr. Sadler, of Grafham, to Miss Davis, of Arundel.—Mr. R. Wouham, of Bognor, to Miss A. C. Mather, of Newstreet, Portsmouth.—At Budham, Lieut. G. Cousens, to Miss Gadd, of Hunston.

*Died.*] At Brighton, Miss E. J. Humphreys, of Harper-street, Bloomsbury.

At Arundel, Mr. B. Horne, one of the Society of Friends.

#### HAMPSHIRE.

At a late vestry-meeting of the inhabitants of Portsea, held at Kingston Church, it was unanimously resolved to issue soup to the out-door paupers, instead of money. The out-door relief amounts to upwards of 100*l.* weekly; and, had not this economical plan been adopted, it would have been necessary to have levied a fortnightly rate upon the inhabitants, for the subsistence of the numerous paupers.

A new road to Portsmouth is in contemplation, by which the distance from the metropolis will be shortened twelve miles,—one-sixth of its present measurement.

On the 4th ult. a *True Blue Club* was established at Petersfield, a borough town, "to celebrate annually the commemoration of the revolution of 1688, and to perpetuate the principles which conducted to that great event."

*Married.*] Mr. T. Dowland, to Miss M. Brown, both of Southampton.—Mr. Moss, of Southampton, to Miss Foot, of Hamble.—Mr. Northover, of Winchester, to Miss S. Lucas, of Lomeley-house, Millbrook.—Mr. J. Bates, to Miss E. Tolfree, both of Portchester.—Mr. J. Mason, of Boldre, to Miss Beach, of Lymington.—Mr. W. Tuck, of Sopley, to Miss E. Bound, of Bagnor-farm, Ringwood.—Mr. H. Wicher, of Harting, to Miss Enticknap, of Parson's Green, Fulham.

*Died.*] At Southampton, Mr. Stevens.—25, Mr. G. Tarrant.—Mrs. Mills, respected.—Mr. Stone.—Mr. J. Terrell, deservedly regretted.

At Winchester, in Cheese-hill-street, Mary, widow of Capt. Pringle, R.N.—Miss A. Brereton, deservedly esteemed.—39, Mrs. F. A. Jessett.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Swakle, widow of the Rev. W. S. of Appleshow.

At Lymington, 60, Mr. S. Dixon.—Miss C. Hollis, of Lyndhurst.

At Romsey, 89, Mrs. Phæbe Burbank, deservedly respected.—Mr. W. Moorton.

At Bishop's Sutton, 46, Mrs. G. Oakshot, deservedly lamented.—At Wolverton-park, 75, Lady Pole, widow of Sir Charles P. bart.—At Easton, 23, Mrs. Mould.—At Penton, John Pierce, esq.

#### WILTSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Bell, of Trowbridge, to Miss Livett.—J. Gardiner, esq. of Marlborough, to Miss S. Y. Worthington, of Moorhill-house.—Mr. W. Shields, of Castlecomb, to Miss J. Aust, of Colerne.—Capt. Williams, esq. R.N. to Miss E. R. Moody, of Bathampton-house.—Mr. M. Hutchinson, to Miss Anne Vowles, of Westbury.—Mr. Ellen, of Devizes, to Miss K. Mersham, of Long-parish.

*Died.*] At Devizes, Mrs. T. Biggs.

At Trowbridge, N. Whitaker, esq.

At Calne, 25, Mrs. H. Bayly, highly and justly esteemed.—At Whyn, Mr. T. Tuckey.

#### SOMERSETSHIRE.

Measures are taking to equalise the county rate, the present one being grossly unequal; a committee of magistrates appointed to consider the subject, have determined, "that the estimate of the real value of the county, under schedule A, upon which the assessments to the Property-Tax were made for the year ending April 5th, 1817, affords the most convenient basis for establishing an equal rate."

The long-talked-of road between Taunton and Chard, through Staple and Coombe St. Nicholas, is about to be actively commenced. The distance thus saved will be more than four miles.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Martin, to Miss J. Jones: Mr. Sweating, to Miss Turner: all of Bath.—E. Jennings, esq. of Bath, to Miss M. J. Tuffnell, of Lackham-house.—P. Layng, esq. of Wells, to Mrs. E. Brydges, of Chilcompton.—The Rev. J. Hooper, of Little Body, to Miss M. Best, of Hazlebury Plucknet.—Mr. Barnes, to Miss M. Templeman, both of Merriott.

*Died.*] At Bath, in Fountain-buildings, Dr. Murray, deservedly regretted.—On Sion-hill, 78, T. Apthorp, esq.—In Lausdown-place, Mrs. E. Blackwood.—On St. James's parade, Mrs. C. Short, widow of the Rev. Dr. S. of Newport, Salop, much esteemed.—At the Priory, Prior-park, Miss M. Smith.—In Broad-street, Mrs. O. Brooke.

At Bramfield-hall, Mrs. W. Cruckshanks.—At Henstridge, 79, Mrs. E. Biss.—At



—At Churchill, 78, Mr. Marshman.—At Langford, 100, Mrs. Carpern.—At West Pennard, 89, Mr. E. Griffin, respected.

## DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] The Rev. G. Pickard, jun. of Corfe-castle, to Miss T. A. daughter of M. Whish, esq. Commissioner of Excise.

*Died.*] At Lyme Regis, 76, Mrs. Ann Follett.

## DEVONSHIRE.

A society has lately been established, consisting of a limited number of young men of Exeter, for the protection of property in cases of fire. The objects of this society are the preventing of theft and the rendering of general assistance.

*Married.*] Mr. G. Martin, to Miss J. Halls; both of Exeter.—Mr. J. Land, of Exeter, to Miss M. Leigh, of Craddock.—Capt. B. Buttall, to Miss E. S. Harrison, of Topsham.—The Rev. J. Clarke, rector of Clayhidon, to Miss F. L. Duntze, of Hensley-house.—A. Barker, esq. to Miss M. B. Pim, of Broadclist.—Mr. C. Richards, of Lewes, to Miss A. Woollacot, of Barnstaple.—Mr. J. Dunn, to Miss E. Prior; both of Southmolton.—Mr. T. Woodland, jun. to Miss C. Hooke; both of Awliscombe.

*Died.*] At Exeter, in Magdalen-street, 64, Mr. W. Satterby.—60, Mrs. G. Baker.—68, Mrs. W. Street.

At Plymouth, in Old-Town-street, Mr. Atkinson.—In Norlay-lane, 83, Mr. Luscombe.—In Frankfort-place, Mrs. Marshall.—In George-street, Mrs. Jackson.

At Bideford, M. Chanter, esq. generally lamented.

At Moretonhampstead, the Rev. Jacob Isaac, during many years minister of the Society of Unitarian Baptists in that town. For deep and labitual seriousness of spirit, for the most engaging simplicity of manners, for undaunted zeal in the cause of religion, for a generous delicate regard to the sorrows of the poor, the sick, and the destitute, and for pious gratitude and resignation amidst agonies that human skill could neither remove nor soften, he has left behind him a name over which his family and friends will long muse with melancholy joy.

At Englebourne, 51, Mr. G. Huxham, deservedly regretted.—At Clay-hill, 34, Miss A. Courtenay.—At Stonehouse, Capt. A. Burdon, R.N.—At Brixton-house, Plympton, 67, N. Arthur, esq. of Exeter.

## CORNWALL.

*Died.*] At St. Columb, Mr. R. George, deservedly respected.

At Eglosayle-vicarage, 58, Jane, wife of the Rev. R. Clory, vicar.—At Trewan, Mrs. J. Vyvyan.—At Carwithenick, 65, P. Hill, esq.—At Launceston, the Rev. J. Tyeth, rector of Michaelstow.

## WALES.

A vestry meeting was lately held at Caernarvon, when it was unanimously re-

solved that legal measures be adopted to oppose the induction of a minister into the possession of the parish church of that town, upon the plea of ignorance of the Welch language. This question, affecting the very existence of the establishment in Wales, is likely to come before parliament in the course of the ensuing session.

*Married.*] E. Pryse Lloyd, esq. of Glansevin, Carmarthenshire, to Miss A. Hughes, of Tregib.—The Rev. D. Lewis, M.A. vicar of Conwil and Abernant, to Mrs. Christopher, of Dinas, Carmarthenshire.—Mr. J. T. Stephens, of Presteign, to Miss J. Turner, of Kington.

*Died.*] At Wrexham, Mrs. Garside, widow of Capt. G. deservedly esteemed for her general benevolence.

At Swansea, Mr. W. Cadwallader—25, Mr. R. Grove.

At Carmarthen, 36, Mr. C. O. Morris, R.N.—Mr. Evans.—76, Mr. J. Veale.

At Brecon, 30, T. Morris, esq. of Thornbury.

At Tenby, Mr. Morgan.

At Machynlleth, D. Williams, esq. late of Gelly Goch, Montgomeryshire.

At Plasgwyn, Denbighshire, 60, Mrs. M. Meredith, widow of Hugh M. esq.—

## SCOTLAND.

Seventy thousand pounds have been lately bequeathed to the parish of Dollar, in Clackmannanshire, by a person named Macnab, whose history and connexion with the parish is very imperfectly known. The money is left at the sole disposal of the minister and kirk session of Dollar, a parish containing only about 800 persons. The minister is the Rev. Andrew Mylne, a gentleman long eminent as a teacher in Edinburgh, and the author of several valuable works on education. It is proposed, to employ the money in forming an academy, which will be the most extensive in Scotland, and perhaps in Britain. Besides teachers for English, Latin, Greek, and the modern languages, there will be professors of botany, practical chemistry, mathematics, natural history, moral philosophy, and some other branches.

*Married.*] Mr. D. Synnington, of High-street, to Miss M. Cockburn, of George-street, Edinburgh.—Mr. R. M'Farlane Ronald, to Miss M. F. M'Nair, both of Glasgow.—Mr. H. Rainey, of Glasgow, to Miss B. Gordon, of Invercharron.—P. Sellar, esq. of Westfield, to Miss A. Craig.

*Died.*] At Glasgow, 70, J. A'loa, esq. banker.—Mrs. J. Pollock.—75, Mrs. Painter.

At Aberdeen, Mrs. Crombie.—76, Mrs. H. Strachan.

At Dundee, Miss Auchenleck, much and deservedly lamented.

## IRELAND.

*Married.*] J. Gray, esq. of Upper Gardiner-street, Dublin, to Miss M. M. Behan, of Jamaica.—The Rev. J. Butler, of Kilkenny,

kenny, to Miss J. Rothwell.—H. T. De La Beche, esq. of Jamaica, to Miss L. Loughbrickland, co. Down.—The Rev. R. Bermingham, to Miss L. Lyster, of Belmont, co. Wexford.

*Died.*] At Waterford, 72, R. Strangman, esq. of the Society of Friends.

At Cullintra, E. Wheeler, esq.

#### DEATHS ABROAD.

At Paris, 63, the Rev. John Hayter, the agent of the Regent in the laborious duty of unrolling the Herculanean MSS. or charred Papyri, so called. In this employment he passed several years at Naples, and, during the last two years, he had been engaged at Paris in unrolling a MS. belonging to the Institute. We are sorry to have occasion to state, from our personal knowledge, that he died in a state of poverty and neglect; further details of which will be given in the continuation of the sketches printed in another part of this miscellany.

At Hamburg, at an advanced period of life, Christopher Daniel Ebeling, professor of history in the Gymnasium, and librarian of the same. The editors of the Medical Repository were honored with a letter from him, dated 2d May, ultimo, a few weeks before his death, written with his own hand. He apprized them of the infirmities which were lately assailing his old age; apprehending his approaching dissolution, he wished to recommend them his successors, for the continuation of a useful and scientific correspondence between the two countries. Few men have been endowed with so great a vigor of mind, and such extraordinary power of memory, as Professor Ebeling. He could write in almost all the modern European languages; he composed various works in Latin; being besides familiar with the Greek, and all the branches of ancient classical literature; his habitual industry was not less surprising, that could enable him to attend to the duties of his professorship, to the details and concerns of the large library committed to his care, and

to carry on an extensive correspondence, in all languages, with the most eminent men of Europe and America. To each of them he was at all times ready to communicate general information, conformable to their favourite pursuits. He used to keep a book of notes and memoranda, renewed from time to time, of all that relates to useful knowledge, to the progress of the human mind, and of all works and productions of the learned; the transcription of which, when required, was always made by himself. All these rare endowments and treasures, of his own economy of time, were heightened by the most amiable sense of philanthropy and universal benevolence. His public spirit was not of that kind which had circumscribed itself within his own city and for his countrymen; but which breathes the good of mankind, and to which his virtues, his example, his talents, and his time, were constantly dedicated. It was with the guidance of such dispositions, that Ebeling turned his attention to the far-famed revolution of the colonies of North America; which through the valour, perseverance, and wisdom of their sages, established in it an independent and happy republican nation. He was anxious, that with this opportunity of framing their constitution and their laws, the American people should wisely lay aside all possible causes of future evils, and of all those shackles by which the nations of Europe, and especially the Germans, are enthralled, the riddance of which they never could obtain, after many ages and revolutions, to the great injury of their vast population. Professor Ebeling, therefore, found reason to admire their established political system, and became also a warm friend of the United States. Professor Ebeling long ago commenced, for the use of his countrymen, a descriptive geographical work of the United States, from the eastern and northernmost parts, down to Virginia, as yet known, of about seven volumes.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

*We regret the non-receipt of several articles of Literary Intelligence, and particularly of the notice from Paris of the REVEU ENCYCLOPEDIQUE, till after the Sheet of Varieties was at press. All such notices, and all new Books for the Critical Proëmium, ought to come to hand by the 20th of the month;—and we take this opportunity of re-stating that we expect no fees or payment for the insertion of any such articles.*

*Our Supplement to this FORTY-SIXTH volume is in preparation, and will claim attention by its VERY INTERESTING contents, on the 30th of January.*

*At this season, likewise, we calculate, as usual, on that liberality of our friends, which has never ceased to create an extra demand for the First Number of a new Volume, of which the 47th will be commenced on the first day of February. Our unremitting efforts to merit the zealous patronage of the intelligent part of the public, and to attain the proud ascendancy in circulation, and, we may add, in estimation at home and abroad, which we have maintained for above two-and-twenty years, will, we trust, be so generally felt and so readily acknowledged, as to require no formal appeal or common-place professions.*

*Correspondents who enquire about back Numbers, are informed that every Number of our entire series may be had of the Publisher,—the accommodation of our friends in this respect being consulted by frequent reprints of scarce numbers, at a very heavy expence. For Numbers 138 and 180 our publisher gladly, at this time, gives 3s. each, when presented at his counter.*